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USSR-U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS SESSION HELD IN GENEVA

LD191330 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Geneva, 19 Jan, TASS -- Today a plenary meeting of the Soviet and American delegations at the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe has taken place here.

REACTION TO SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTRY BOOK NOTED

LD191846 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 19 Jan 82

[By TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jan, TASS -- The book Whence the Threat to Peace, which was issued by the USSR Defence Ministry, caused, judging by foreign press comments, an exclusive interest all over the world. This interest is natural and understandable since the book deals with the most essential problem, which is uppermost in the minds of mankind -- who threatens them with destruction, and why.

The numerous facts, cited in the book, irrefutably prove that such a threat comes from the United States of America. Having openly taken the course of attaining hegemony in world affairs, the U.S. imperialist circles unleashed an unrestrained arms race. The book points to the sources of a real threat of war to mankind: "In the United States there is a very powerful bloc of forces gaining on the arms race not only political capital, but also the very real money capital -- the military-industrial complex."

It is indicative that the West European press treated the materials of the book most attentively and seriously. This undoubtedly shows that many representatives of the ruling circles of West European countries are by no means desirous to turn their countries into launching pads for new American missiles, that the broad popular masses of those countries demand that an end be put to the U.S. nuclear ambitions.

In a number of reports and commentaries it is stated that the facts, cited in the book, are accurate, the conclusions are objective. It is noted, for instance, that a number of advantages of the Warsaw Treaty countries are not concealed in the book, for instance in the quantity of submarines. Meanwhile, it is noted that this advantage is made up for by the NATO's triple advantage in the number of combat ships of the basic types. Irrefutable is also one of the main general conclusions of the book, which runs: "Either in the case of strategic nuclear armaments, or nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe, or conventional NATO and Warsaw Treaty armed forces -- in all cases there is an approximate parity between the sides." This turns down decidely the main pretext (on the United States' and NATO's "lagging behind"), which is used for escalating the arms race.

Well, and what is the reaction in the United States to the publication of the book Whence the Threat to Peace? One can judge of Washington's first reaction by the pronouncement of representative of the Department of State Dean Fischer at a briefing for pressmen. Obviously declining to speak on the substance of the matter, he said that the administration had not yet received a copy of the book. But then Fischer added that proceeding from reports of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and the press he believed that the book was "a propaganda edition."

A whole number of questions arise in connection with Fischer's statement. For instance, such a question: How honest are the reports of the American Embassy from Moscow to the Department of State? Or such a question: Does Mr Fischer read the American press which he refers to, specifically the newspaper Washington POST, which is issued in the capital-city of the United States? If not, we shall inform the representative of the Department of State: That newspaper in its January 18 issue printed an article in which it is noted that Western specialists believe that information, printed in the book Whence the Treat to Peace, conforms to the data available in the West. Thus, the American press also admits the objective character of the book, issued by the USSR Defence Ministry. It admits what the persons, who inform Mr. Fischer, refuse to admit, contrary to facts.

IMPLICATIONS OF CRUISE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT EXAMINED

LD192220 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Jan 82

[From "The Way We See It" program, commentary by military expert Gen Yuriy Chaplygin]

[Text] There now exists an approximate strategic parity in the world, yet the Western countries, the United States first of all, accuse the Soviet Union of making moves which might upset this parity. General Yuriy Chaplygin, an expert on military affairs, presents the Soviet point of view as to who is actually trying to upset the strategic balance:

At the talks on limiting strategic arms, the United States recognized that cruise missiles, with a range of over 600 km, are strategic weapons. The air-based cruise missiles were included into the SALT-II treaty. A protocol to the treaty provides for limiting land-based and sea-based cruise missiles with a range of over 600 km. But now the United States is ignoring that commitment and in a one-sided way it decided to deploy land and sea-based cruise missiles. According to the American press, the United States Armed Forces in the next decade will have up to 13,000 multipurpose and differently based cruise missiles. About 40 percent of the total number of cruise missiles will be armed with nuclear warheads, each having a capacity of 150 or 200 kilotons -- that is 10 times bigger than the capacity of the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

What is more, cruise missiles can carry a conventional charge or a nuclear one without looking different outwardly. The American strategists believe that even in a nonnuclear war, by using cruise missiles with their high precision, they will be able to destroy part of the strategic potential of the Soviet Union. So when including the cruise missiles into its arsenal, the United States seeks to upset the existing approximate strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States. The United States also intends to use the deployment of cruise missiles in conducting subsequent talks with the Soviet Union from the position of strength. Washington counts on getting a strategic superiority with the help of cruise missiles.

As President Reagan said, the United States intends to come out with a proposal on substantial reduction of the number of nuclear arms. But that would not include cruise missiles, and the more substantial the cut on strategic weapons such as ICBM's, the ballistic missile submarines and of strategic bombers, the bigger would be the share of cruise missiles in the total strategic potential of the United States. And if America carries out only part of its plans of deploying cruise missiles, remaining outside any agreement, that would create difficulties in the way of reducing strategic arms. This is because the fundamental principle of talks on limiting and reducing arms will be violated -- the principle of equality and equal security of the sides.

When making plans to deploy a big number of land and seabased cruise missiles with a range of over 600 km, the Reagan administration wholly ignores the existing agreements and that not only casts doubt on whether Washington is really interested in any agreement on limiting arms, but undermines trust in the United States as a negotiating partner. In this way, the United States becomes an initiator of a new round of the arms race through which it hopes to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union. Such a policy of the United States leads to whipping up international tension and increasing the threat of a nuclear war.

Tolubkov Interview

AU191733 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16/17 Jan 82 p 13

[Vasiliy Morozov interview: "The Cruise Missiles as Conceived by the Pentagon: Interview With Army Gen Vladimir Tolubkov, Commander in Chief of the Strategic Rocket Troops of the Soviet Union and USSR Deputy Minister of Defense"]

[Text] In the next 6 years the United States wants to spend nearly $200 billion for an accelerated development of its strategic nuclear arms forces.

This project, which is being termed in the West the biggest arms program in U.S. military history, envisages the modernization and construction of new nuclear arms systems. The cruise missiles occupy a particularly important place in Washington's plans. Army Gen Vladimir Tolubko explained this new type of weapon and the objectives the Pentagon is pursuing with them in an interview with APN military commentator Vasiliy Morozov:

Question: Comrade army general, what is the aim of the most recent U.S. concept for enlarging the nuclear arms arsenals? What role have the cruise missiles been assigned in it?

Answer: The armament program announced by the U.S. President is an attempt at all costs to achieve unilateral military superiority of the United States over the Soviet Union. Washington justifies the need for such a program by maintaining that since the end of 1980 and the beginning of 1981 the "Soviet military threat" has allegedly increased by leaps and bounds.

The United States Wants To Augment Nuclear Potential

It is well-known, however, that work on the cruise missiles was already started in the United States in the late sixties. The decision to develop air and sea-based missiles of this type on a large scale was adopted in early 1977. At the same time the development of land-based cruise missiles for use in the "European theater of war" was also ordered.

The Pentagon has now begun to implement these plans. In the next 10 years the United States, together with the FRG, wants to manufacture some 13,500 cruise missiles, of which 5,500 are to carry nuclear warheads. This is more than one-half of all the strategic nuclear charges which the United States now possesses.

The previous administrations in Washington have repeatedly admitted that there exists an approximate equality of strategic armaments between the United States and the Soviet Union. But the Reagan administration maintains that the USSR acquired a great lead as early as at the beginning of 1981. The experts of the present Washington administration know very well, however, that it is simply unrealistic from both the military and economic viewpoints to achieve a perceptible enlargement of the nuclear forces in as short a period as half a year.

With the new type of missile, the United States is striving for additional nuclear potential. Its plans for cruise missiles create a new obstacle which is difficult to surmount on the road to reducing other types of strategic weapons, including ballistic missiles, ballistic missiles aboard submarines or strategic bombers.

Question: What makes cruise missiles occupy a special place in the U.S. nuclear potential?

Answer: First, the relatively low costs ($1.5 to 3 million per unit) enables mass production in a short time. Second, the possibilities for selecting different variants for deployment, covered concentration, storage and dislocation of the missiles are being complemented by a highly efficient guidance system for combat use which enables the missile to fly at a low altitude -- between 20 and 60 meters -- while avoiding elevations in the ground.

Futile Hopes of the Aggressors

Third, the cruise missiles belong to the group of extraordinarily accurate guided weapons (the deviation amounts to less than 60 meters). Equipped with a conventional warhead, they can reach targets up to 700 km, and with a nuclear warhead up to 2,600 km. It high-powered fuels are used, the range can be boosted up to 3,700 km. Fourth, the externally identical appearance of nuclear and nonnuclear cruise missiles makes it difficult to verify their deployment and preparation for use in combat with nuclear weapons.

It is planned to equip the B-52 and B-1 long-range bombers with cruise missiles. These aircraft can -- without penetrating the zone of activity of active air defense -- strike effective blows against all types of targets anywhere on Soviet territory.

As a result, the possibilities of the U.S. attack forces are increasing considerably and guarantee the United States an important reserve in the shape of nuclear-arms-powered [as published] submarines with ballistic missiles.

Cruise missiles will help the United States implement its most important plans -- that is, to fend off a nuclear strike from the American Continent and to "restrict" a nuclear war to theaters of war which are remote from the United States. This refers in the first place to the European Continent where it is possible, according to the Pentagon's concept, to wage a so-called "limited" nuclear war. The real goal of Washington's strategists consists of lowering the "threshold" for the use of nuclear weapons and creating the illusion that it is possible to incapacitate the enemy's strategic means and avoid retaliation.

European Peoples Are Particularly Threatened

Question: How is it possible to explain the efforts of Western propaganda to avoid the term "strategic weapons" when cruise missiles, including missiles with a range exceeding 600 km are involved?

Answer: The fact that cruise missiles with a range of more than 600 km belong to strategic armaments was also recognized by the Pentagon at one time. They were also included among these armaments in the SALT II documents. The wish to eliminate the concept of "strategic cruise missiles" results from U.S. efforts to disguise the deployment of virtually new systems of strategic offensive weapons. It is with such maneuvers that the militaristic quarters are trying to calm the world public.

Most recently the Pentagon has intensified its efforts to comprehensively prepare the U.S. Armed Forces for a prolonged war against the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries, also taking into consideration in this context a general war without the use of nuclear weapons. The field service regulations of the U.S. Armed Forces regard Europe as the main theater of war where a war with conventional arms could be unleashed and waged.

In the Pentagon's view, in such a war cruise missiles constitute the main means for destroying the operational-tactical and strategic guided missile weapons of the presumed enemy. The U.S. military command would strive to inflict maximum damage on the nuclear arms potential of the enemy to also achieve the same, unchanged goal in that way -- a unilateral superiority in nuclear weapons. We would be compelled to take countermeasures in order to guarantee that the nuclear missile weapons of the USSR remain completely intact.

The USSR Aspires to Peace and Disarmament

Question: How are the Pentagon's plans for deploying a great number of cruise missiles assessed in the Soviet Union?

Answer: The deployment of cruise missiles and the realization of the plans for reinforcing the existing "triad" of strategic U.S. offensive weapons (intercontinental missiles, ballistic missiles on submarines, and long-range bombers) are ushering in a new stage of stepped-up imperialist armament. They are enhancing the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet Union's position on this issue is clear. It does not want to solve controversial issues following the U.S. example from "the position of strength" and will never be the first to use either nuclear or convential weapons. This has been repeatedly stated officially at top level.

The numerous peace initiatives of the USSR convincingly underscore the unchanged foreign policy of the Soviet Union. It has never aspired to military superiority nor will it aspire to it in the future. Our country constantly launched appeals to renounce the creation of new, even more terrible types of weapons. But the Soviet head of state, Leonid Brezhnev, emphasized as clearly as possible that the USSR will not remain indifferent to the accumulation of such arms in the arsenals of the United States and of the other NATO member states and that it will create a corresponding counterweight.

U.S. DEAF TO CALLS FOR BANNING CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD191914 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 19 Jan 82

["Chemical Weapons -- Threat to the Whole of Mankind" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jan, TASS -- The U.S. plans, which were made public, to speed up the production of new types of chemical weapons of mass destruction -- binary gas and its deployment primarily in Western Europe, show that the U.S. leaders do not intend to give up their doctrine of turning Western Europe into a theatre of operations with the use of particularly inhuman types of weapons. The arsenal of such weapons includes both neutron bombs and warheads, and artillery shells and bombs with nerve gas.

One should not be a big specialist to determine that all manifestations of the new American weapon were designed and are intended for use on large areas to destroy unprotected civilian population. These properties point to the barbarous character of the weapons, which are being made operational by the U.S. leaders also because while killing all living [as received], these weapons leave immovable property intact.

The decision of the Reagan administration, taken last year, to start full-scale production of neutron weapons has been the cause of wrathful indignation all over the world. Now the United States plans mass production of binary gas, a more "refined" means of destruction.

The American global strategy as a whole is constructed on lies about so-called "Soviet threat" and Soviet "military superiority" over the West. Washington uses such hackneyed methods also for accelerated production of new types of chemical weapons, in quantities which are sufficient to destroy all living on earth. According to U.N. specialists, already now the United States has the world's largest arsenal of chemical weapons. More than three million various chemical ammunition [as received] has been amassed at depots of the Pentagon and on territory of U.S. NATO allies. It is planned to build up this ammunition up to 5 million units.

As was admitted by Deputy Assistant U.S. Defence Secretary for Policy Planning James Wade, it will take 15-20 years as a minimum to liquidate "outdated" American chemical weapons alone, and Major-General Fulweiler, who heads the nuclear-chemical board of the U.S. Army's Headquarters, believes that it will take 200 years to do so!

The Soviet Union advocates that chemical weapons, just as all other means of mass destruction, should be outlawed as soon as possible. As far back as in 1972, jointly with other countries of the socialist community, the USSR drew up the draft convention on prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and their destruction. The U.N. General Assembly in the recent years repeatedly declared for the earliest prohibition of chemical weapons. But the U.S. Government turns a deaf ear to such calls. The Washington administration holds an openly negative stance on problems of prohibition of chemical weapons, which creates a real threat of appearance of such weapons in many other countries, and, consequently, its use in broad proportions. The responsibility for this fully rests with the United States.

PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN VIEWS CEMA ACHIEVEMENTS

LD192200 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Jan 82

["Socialist Economic Integration in Action" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jan, (TASS) -- The Soviet journal PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN describes the allegations of class enemies of socialism about the "inefficiency" of socialist economic relations between the CEMA countries as unfounded.

The volume of national income in 1980 as a whole in the CEMA countries, the article stresses, increased by 66 percent compared with 1970 and gross industrial production increased by 84 percent. In the last 10 years, the average annual level of agricultural production has grown. In the 10th 5-Year Plan it was 25 percent more than in 1966-70. In the seventies, the CEMA countries had almost twice the rate of growth of production and national income of the capitalist states. In per capita output of such forms of industrial production as coal, steel, mineral fertilizers, cement and many others, the CEMA countries have already surpassed the EEC countries of West Europe. With 19 percent of the earth's territory and only one-tenth of its population, the CEMA countries produce one-third of the world's industrial production, one-quarter of its national income and one-fifth of its agricultural produce.

The economic integration of the CEMA countries and their joint efforts at this time are more and more directed toward the steady intensification of social production, and raising its efficiency, the journal says. Long-term specific cooperation programs of the CEMA countries are being consistently implemented. For instance, about 150 multilateral agreements on economic and scientific-technical cooperation have been signed and extended. Bilateral long-term programs of specialization and coordination of production are also being implemented. The unparalleled "Soyuz" gas pipeline -- almost 3,000 km long -- the Kiyembay asbestos combine, the first stage of the Ust-Ilin pulp works, new capacities for producing material containing iron and ferrous alloys and so on, have been brought into operation in recent years by the joint efforts of the fraternal countries.

The USSR makes a considerable contribution to the cooperation of fraternal countries, the article says. In the current 5-year plan, the Soviet Union will increase its deliveries to the CEMA countries of electricity, fuel, raw and other materials by more than one-third. The export of Soviet machinery and equipment will increase by 25 percent. At the same time, Soviet imports of engineering products from the fraternal countries will increase by more than 50 percent.

"The main result of the coordination of the national economic plans of the CEMA countries," the article says, "is that for the next 5 years, and in some respects for a longer term, a solution to questions connected with supplying the CEMA countries with fuel, energy, raw materials, machines, equipment and other goods, has been found in general. This has been achieved in spite of the fact that in the forthcoming period the build-up of fuel and raw material resources, and in some countries of labor resources, is being reduced and conditions for mining minerals are becoming more complex."

The joint efforts of the fraternal countries in developing science and technology play an exceptionally important part in solving the tasks of intensifying the national economy. About 3,000 research and other collectives take part in this cooperation. There are 56 coordination centers for the main aspects of science and technology. In the years of implementing the comprehensive program, more than 16,000 research projects have been completed and a number of major pure and applied problems have been solved. Over 2,000 new designs of machines, mechanisms and instruments have been produced, over 1,400 technical processes have been improved, and over 1,500 new forms of material, products and preparations have been created. The "Intercosmos" program is being implemented successfully. Within its framework, joint flights of cosmonauts from CEMA countries have been carried out in Soviet spacecraft, the journal writes.

'INTERNATIONAL REVIEW' ON POLAND, MIDEAST

PM191235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 82 p 4

[Pavel Demchenko "International Review"]

[Text] Over Poland

Statements, reports and commentaries in the past week continued to make frequent mention of the word "Poland." That country's people are now living in real hope of a solution of their acute economic and sociopolitical problems, which have grown more complex in the last 18 months. As Warsaw's TRYBUNA LUDU writes, "we have sufficient national resources -- a tremendous production potential and well-trained cadres -- to surmount the crisis."

Naturally, the socialist community countries and primarily the Soviet Union are helping fraternal Poland solve its difficult problems. Thus, a protocol on trade and payments between the USSR and Poland in 1982 was signed a few days ago. The document again demonstrates what great significance the CPSU and the Soviet Government attach to developing and strengthening relations with fraternal Poland and is evidence of the Soviet people's inviolable loyalty to their international duty and readiness to aid their friends in difficult times. The protocol envisages the shipment of a wide range of Soviet goods to Poland. These deliveries will help restore the national economy, which has suffered as a result of the protracted crisis caused by the subversive activities of irresponsible elements and counterrevolutionary, antisocialist forces.

Talks on a wide range of issues between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and his Polish colleague J. Czyrek were held in Moscow this week in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding.

The sides expressed the unshakable confidence that their relations of friendship and close all-around cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninsm and socialist internationalism will continue to strengthen and develop on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Poland and of the two states' active participation in the socialist countries' multilateral defense and political alliance -- the Warsaw Pact -- and in CEMA. These relations reliably serve the interests of the Soviet and Polish peoples and are an important factor in the stability and security of the European Continent and in international affairs as a whole.

Reports from a number of Western capitals in the last few days show that aggressive NATO circles, especially the American administration, are setting themselves very different aims. The Washington ringleaders have marked the end of last year and the beginning of this with new attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs, to fuel anti-Polish hysteria, to set the West European countries at loggerheads with the Soviet Union and to force them to revive the cold war. When you analyze what Washington is saying and doing you get the impression that it is absolutely refusing to come to terms with the prevailing disposition of forces in the world and the realities of our era.

Despite the fact that the plans for destroying the Polish socialist state and restoring the bourgeois setup in the country have collapsed once and for all, the United States is continuing to try in every possible way to encourage the antisocialist forces in Poland and to incite them to violate law and order. This has been and is being done in various forms and various ways -- ranging from criminal subversive activity by special services and inflammatory radio broadcasts to official statements from the White House, which is falsely holding the Soviet Union responsible for the introduction of martial law in Poland.

It is appropriate to recall at this point that martial law was established by decision of the supreme organ of state in full accordance with the Polish constitution. The decision was dictated by the grim need to prevent bloodshed and civil war, to protect the Polish nation's vital interests and to defend socialism in the face of a counter-revolutionary threat supported and encouraged by imperialist circles.

Numerous reports from Warsaw indicate that, as a result of the actions of the Military Council of National Salvation, legality and public order are being protected in Poland, the economy is beginning to recover from the state of crisis and measures are being taken to normalize the situation in the country. It is clear that everything that is happening in Poland, including the introduction of martial law, is purely the domestic, national concern of the Poles and that no one else is entitled to -- no one else must interfere in their decisions and actions. As responsible Polish leaders have repeatedly stated, martial law will be rescinded as soon as the situation in the country permits.

Nevertheless, the United States and those of its friends that are trying to assume the role of assistants to the self-styled judges would like to prescribe to the Poles how they should behave. This emerged with the utmost clarity in particular during this week's emergency conference of the NATO countries' foreign ministers in Brussels. At the end of the conference a "statement regarding events in Poland" was published which makes it clear that the United States and its NATO allies are continuing to interfere blatantly in the internal affairs of a sovereign state -- the Polish People's Republic. The last session of the West German Bundestag was held under the sign of fierce anticommunism and Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs Tindemans has stated that a group of experts from the NATO countries will soon begin "drawing up in writing a series of specific measures" that can be taken against Poland and the USSR.

It is common knowledge, and many foreign journalists are now writing about this with complete frankness, that all the hostile intrigues against Poland, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have been staged on the initiative of and under pressure from the Washington ruling circles. At a press conference in Brussels U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig tried to argue that he had achieved all his goals at the conference. However, to judge by foreign press reports, the situation is somewhat different, to put it mildly. At the NATO minister's conference itself Greece refused to approve many clauses in the statement that the ministers adopted. As London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH writes, "France and the FRG are among the West European countries least ready to join in the American 'sanctions' against Poland and the USSR."

Journalists who attended A. Haig's press conference note that the head of the State Department became literally furious when he was asked why the United States employs "double standards" in assessing international events: It is condemning martial law in Poland, which was introduced in full accordance with the constitution, and at the same time is turning a blind eye to the activities of the regimes in Turkey and Chile. Washington is backing reactionary Cuban emigres and the Zionist terrorists and is hatching conspiracies against Libya, Iran, Nicaragua and Grenada. And has it ever suggested to its NATO allies that they discuss, for instance, the question of the situation in Northern Ireland, where for many years now the sound of gunfire has been heard and the blood of patriots has been shed? No, it has never done anything of the kind, and the reason why is clear: The fuss kicked up over the situation in Poland pursues just one aim -- to arouse a wave of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism in the world.

TASS has issued a statement on the results of the Brussels NATO conference. This notes, in particular, that the document adopted in the Belgian capital contains hints that unless affairs in Poland develop as some people in NATO would like, the United States may block talks on the most important issues, including the problem of arms limitation, which affects all peoples' interests.

Hostility toward socialism as a social system, the TASS statement says, cannot and must not eclipse the problems of war and peace and of ending the arms race, especially the nuclear missiles arms race. To destroy the basis of talks on these problems, the solution to which the people are awaiting, would be to assume a heavy responsibility. The USSR and the other socialist countries are in favor of continuing and strengthening detente and peace on the European Continent and worldwide. They are pursuing and will invariably pursue this policy.

No Peace in Near East

The history of recent decades shows with the utmost clarity that any flareup in the Near East can jeopardize international security and cause serious political and economic consequence for any states. You only have to recall, for instance, that about 400 million of the 600 million or so tons of oil consumed by the West European countries come from the Arab countries. Nevertheless, there is constant playing with fire in the Near East region.

Here are just a few illustrations:

Routine maneuvers by the U.S. 6th Fleet are planned for late January off the Libyan coast. It will be recalled that American fighters attacked two Libyan aircraft during similar maneuvers last summer.

Despite many efforts by mediators, it has not so far been possible to extinguish the fratricidal Iran-Iraq conflict, whose sparks are wafting to the Arabian Peninsula countries as well. Washington makes no secret of its interest in ensuring that these two neighboring countries weaken one another and that the armed clash between them last as long as possible, and it is exploiting this circumstance as one justification for sending an American fleet into the Persian Gulf.

The acute situation still persists in the zone of the Arab-Israeli conflict, where Tel Aviv is the detonator and source of aggressive onslaughts that threaten to develop into large-scale flareups, as has repeatedly happened before. What has been emerging very clearly lately is the desire of Israel's ruling circles to consolidate the results of former acts of aggression by incorporating within the state the territories occupied in 1967. Last summer the Knesset announced the annexation of east Jerusalem. Last month a similar decision was made regarding the Golan Heights, a fertile agricultural region of about 1,000 square kilometers that was seized from Syria. The UN Security Council declared the decision to be null and void, but the aggressor has disregarded the international organ's will.

You might wonder: What is the source of this impertinence? Why is a small country like Israel behaving so unceremoniously yet getting clean away with it, as the saying goes?

Alluding to the Israeli prime minister's past, the New York TIMES recently published an article with the curious headline "Begin: Saboteur as Political Leader." Yes indeed, in the forties Begin headed the Irgun Zvai Leumi terrorist organization, whose record can "boast" dozens of terrible crimes, including the massacre at the village of Dayr Yasin in which 254 Arabs were killed and the blowing up of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, in which several dozen British soldiers and officers were killed. Shamir, the current foreign minister, has a similar past.

For instance, he was a member of the terrorist group that killed Swedish Count Folke Bernadotte, the UN intermediary in the Near East. These gangster methods have now been elevated to the level of state policy.

And this has been possible only because Israel's ruling circles rely on the support of extremely influential imperialist forces, especially in the United States, and on the Zionist organizations that have been created in many countries. Tel Aviv is perfectly well aware that Israel is the main pillar of American imperialism in the Near East. Given the present deterioration in the international situation and Washington's increasing gamble on military methods, the role of Israel is increasing even more. The United States is going to any lengths to protect its Near East ally, even when the latter's behavior damages American relations with the Arab countries.

Events in the wake of the annexation of the Golan Heights have been developing in accordance with this scenario. As is well known, this move caused indignation in the Arab world and protests in many capitals, even those allied with Washington. In this situation the American administration had to condemn Israel's action and postpone the talks on implementing the American-Israeli agreement on "strategic cooperation." In response Begin annulled the memorandum on this cooperation.

But do these ostentatious moves change the essence of the relations between the two countries? Absolutely not. As the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR rightly noted, "the cooperation between the United States and Israel in the sphere of strategic interests has never depended on any written agreement."

After the end of the Brussels NATO session A. Haig traveled to Israel to publicly settle the "quarrel." He did not go emptyhanded or confine himself merely to assurances that "deep and firm friendship will continue." Washington is urgently considering the question of increasing military and economic aid to Israel in fiscal 1983 by another $300 million.

The American delegation adopted a vigorously pro-Israeli stance at this week's UN Security Council sessions in New York, which are examining Syria's demand for sanctions on Israel in response to the annexation of the Golan Heights. Voting has been postponed several times at the request of the U.S. representative, who declared that he would veto any draft stipulating sanctions. Thus, by again defending the aggressor and creating a situation of impunity Washington is essentially encouraging him to perpetrate further gangster-like actions.

A serious analysis of the Near East situation was made during Comrade A.A. Gromyko's talks with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who was visiting Moscow.

The Soviet Union's position is well known. It is in favor of eliminating all crises on the planet, including in the Near East, with due regard for the interests of all sides involved in the conflict; for the withdrawal of Israel troops from all the territories occupied in 1967, the Golan Heights included; and for satisfying the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate political rights. Our country is opposed to acts of aggression and military adventures. This is proclaimed in the well-known peace program put forward by the CPSU.

PATOLICHEV WRITES ON ROLE OF FOREIGN TRADE

PM191221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 82 p 4

[Article by USSR Minister of Foreign Trade N. Patolichev: "A Factor of the Strengthening of Peace and Cooperation"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress formulated an impressive range of measures aimed at curbing the arms race and constructive proposals to limit conventional and nuclear weapons, preserve and develop detente and encourage the growth of confidence between states. The decisions of the forum of Soviet communists were given the fitting name of peace program for the 1980's. The consistent, persistent struggle waged by the CPSU against the stepping up of the arms race and for the improvement of the international situation has the full support not only of the Soviet people but of all progressive people of the world. Awareness of the fact that there is no reasonable alternative to the peaceful coexistence and cooperation of states with different social systems is increasing.

From the platform of the 26th party congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "Life demands the fruitful cooperation of all states in the name of the solution of the peaceful and constructive tasks facing every nation and all mankind." One of the most important areas of work in this direction is interstate economic and trade relations. Moreover, they conclusively reflect an indisputable fact, namely, that a good international political climate has a beneficial effect on economic relations between countries, and that, conversely, any deterioration in international relations has an adverse effect on them. It is characteristic that even in the current complex world situation the Soviet Union is adhering to its unchanging policy of developing trade and economic cooperation with capitalist countries, thus facilitating the improvement of general relations and the preservation of detente.

The 26th CPSU Congress, evaluating positively the development of the Soviet Union's economic relations, set important tasks aimed at boosting these relations both with fraternal socialist countries and developing and Western countries desirous of expanding the scale of business cooperation. Our 11th 5-Year Plan envisages a 22.5 percent growth in foreign trade turnover, which is more than the growth of the country's national income. These figures are based on the experience of the preceding 5-year plan and on its growth rates, when the USSR's foreign trade turnover grew from R50.1 billion in 1975 to R94.1 billion in 1980.

The socialist states have always been our main trading partners and over half the USSR's foreign trade turnover is the these countries. The current 5-year plan envisages a significant increase the volume of in trade with them.

The development of mutually advantageous trade with industrially developed capitalist countries is an important part of the whole complex of external economic ties enabling the advantages of the international division of labor to be exploited in the interests of solving our economic tasks. The successes of detente in the 1970's were accompanied by a significant expansion of the external economic ties of the Soviet Union and the Western states. It was precisely during that decade that mutual scientific, technical and industrial cooperation was developed and the USSR's trade turnover with its Western partners rose from R4.7 billion to R31.6 billion. New forms of cooperation vigorously asserted themselves, and this cooperation acquired a large-scale, long-term nature and stimulated the creation of long-term prospects.

Mutual cooperation in the construction of major economic projects in both the USSR and Western countries expanded. The practice of constructing enterprises on a compensation basis became widely used. There was an increase in the number of agreements and deals concluded in the field of industrial coproduction, scientific research and technical developments in sectors of mutual interest.

The transition to cooperation on the basis of intergovernmental agreements of a new kind, namely, agreements on economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation concluded, as a rule, for 10 or more years and, in some cases, even for 25 years, played an important role in improving cooperation with West European countries. Mixed intergovernmental commissions on economic, industrial and technical cooperation have been set up to implement these agreements. They are drawing up long-term programs for cooperation in various fields and are facilitating the realization of projects in the economic and technical spheres and the development of production cooperation with the participation, in particular, of small- and medium-sized firms.

Comprehensive cooperation with many West European countries ensures high growth rates for mutual trade. Consequently, 80 percent of our country's trade turnover with industrially developed capitalist states is with our West European partners. It is our economic cooperation with the FRG, France and Finland that is developing with the greatest success.

The FRG heads the USSR's capitalist trading partners. In 1980 our trade turnover with that country amounted to R5.8 billion and has more than doubled over the last 5 years. The horizons of this cooperation are being extended even further by the construction of the transcontinental export gas pipeline from western Siberia to the western border, stretching over more than 4,000 kilometers. In order to accelerate construction it is planned to place orders for pipes and equipment with West European firms in exchange for deliveries of natural gas. This project is advantageous to the Soviet Union in that it enables it to increase its natural gas extraction with a view both to improving the supply to central oblasts of the European part of the country and creating considerable export resources. As far as the West European countries are concerned, it helps them solve their important energy problem and provides them with major orders for equipment and pipes.

The recent visit to the FRG by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has had a very strong positive effect both on the whole complex of East-West relations and on bilateral Soviet-West German ties. The summit-level talks held in Bonn gave a vigorous new impetus to the development of trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. In his speech, the head of the Soviet Union noted that "the trade turnover between our countries is increasing steadily and becoming more substantial. A number of major projects are being prepared, and some of them extend into the next century."

When you look back on the milestones in the development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the FRG, attention is inevitably drawn to the agreement -- signed 6 May 1978 and intended to operate for 25 years -- on the development and deepening of long-term cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of the economy and industry. In June 1980 during FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt's visit to Moscow a long-term program was elaborated within the framework of this agreement for the main avenues of cooperation and giving concrete form to the most promising, realistic avenues of cooperation. Thus, major contracts were concluded with the Mannesmann-Thyssen consortium for the delivery of 700,000 tons of large-diameter pipes to the USSR, with the (Klekner-Verke) group on the construction of an aluminum plant in Sayansk, with the (UDE) firm for the delivery of sets of equipment for the production of polyester yarns and others.

Multifaceted business cooperation between the USSR and France is being implemented on firm contractual legal foundations. The traditional intergovernmental agreements are being successfully fulfilled. Evidence of this is provided by statistics on the increase in trade turnover. In the period 1975-1979 alone it trebled, as was planned. In 1980 Soviet-French trade turnover totaled R3.8 billion. The USSR and France have now embarked on the fulfillment of the first stage of the long-term program for deepening economic, industrial and technical cooperation for the period through 1990.

Our economic relations with Finland are developing with stability and harmoniously, and can be regarded as a model of the successful utilization of the advantages of the division of labor between countries with different social systems and the advantages of the policy of good-neighborliness. In 1980 Soviet-Finnish trade turnover totaled R3.9 billion, as against R1.75 billion in 1975. Finland, a typical "small" European country, ranked second among our Western trade partners in terms of volume of trade turnover. Stable foundations are laid for the development of trade with that country through 1995 by the long-term program for the development and deepening of trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation and by the protocol to it. As L.I. Brezhnev phrased it, this program "can with every reason be counted on the credit side of European big politics and numbered among the notable steps to implement the final act of the all-European conference."

Italy is a traditional business partner of the Soviet Union, and considerable positive experience has been accumulated with that country in the sphere of both trade and industrial cooperation. The intentions of continuing efforts to further extend cooperation were reaffirmed in the decisions of the recent session of the Soviet-Italian Intergovernmental Commission.

The joint efforts of the USSR and Austria to raise their economic ties to a qualitatively new level should be noted. The signing of the long-term program for the development and deepening of economic, scientific, technical and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Austria from 1981 to 1990, signed early in 1981, is an expression of the two countries' will to conduct business relations on a long-term basis. The session of the Soviet-Austrian Mixed Commission held last fall outlined measures to implement a long-term program for production sharing and to design and erect various projects in our country and in the Alpine republic.

Mention should also be made of the progress which has taken place in trade and economic ties with Britain, as well as the positive results in developing our relations with Switzerland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Sweden and certain other countries.

As for USSR-U.S. trade and economic relations, through the fault of the American side there has been a fall in the volume of mutual trade. The American administration's current policy has caused some lack of confidence on the part of American firms and Soviet foreign trade organizations as to the possibilities for the normal implementation of business ties in the situation which has arisen.

In recent years, through no fault of ours, the rate of development of mutual trade with Japan has slowed, as a result of which our Far Eastern partner has fallen from second place to fifth place in the USSR's trade with capitalist countries. Signs are now appearing of a more realistic approach on the Japanese side to the resolution of questions of trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. Last year saw the conclusion of the new, fourth, long-term agreement on trade turnover and payments for 1981-1985, which, in our view, creates quite a good basis for a further buildup in Soviet-Japanese trade turnover. Also among the positive elements is the signing last March of a new, third, general agreement on cooperation in the exploitation of the forest resources of the Far East and regions adjacent to the route of the Baykal-Amur Railroad. As is known, the last two such agreements were successfully fulfilled and were of considerable benefit to both sides.

There has recently been a deterioration in the international situation under the influence of the great-power policy of the United States, expressed in the desire to dictate its will to other states and peoples and unleash an unrestrained arms race. The American administration has once again resorted to a prohibited method, so to speak: that of using trade and economic relations with the USSR and other socialist countries to exert political pressure on them. Certain Western politicians are slow to learn the lessons of history.

In the seventies West Europe lived in conditions of peace and detente, receiving real benefits from the extension of business cooperation with the socialist countries. The large, steadily growing capacity of the markets in socialist community states is an objective reality. That is why the trend toward the expansion of business cooperation between West European states and the other socialist countries is inevitable. This accords with their vital interests, particularly in the conditions of economic recession and the prolonged structural crisis in a number of important sectors, the operation of production capacities significantly below capacity and the constant increase in unemployment.

Those countries which yield to the pressure from across the ocean could pay for it by losing their own positions in our foreign trade. And experience shows that it is much easier to cut back trade relations than to restore them.

The CPSU and the Soviet state, attaching decisive significance to the struggle to prevent thermonuclear war, the quest for ways of curbing the arms race and the preservation and consolidation of detente, are at the same time doing everything possible to develop stable, mutually advantageous trade and economic relations with foreign countries. This was stated extremely clearly by L.I. Brezhnev in his speech when he received the international golden mercury prize: "We in the Soviet Union have always regarded equitable, free international trade not only as a good way of satisfying the material interests of the participating sides but above all as a powerful factor for strengthening peace and good relations among peoples."

UN SECRETARY GENERAL CITED ON GOAL OF PEACE

LD191940 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jan, TASS -- "I see my main mission as United Nations secretary general in serving the cause of peace, in consolidating international security and in promoting the attainment of greater mutual understanding among all countries, United Nations members," United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez De Cuellar told a correspondent of the Soviet newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

"I see my main task in doing everything to prevent military confrontation and ensure peaceful settlement of disputes among states. I am deeply convinced that it is only through a dialogue, through talks, that the most complex and topical international problems can be solved."

"The lofty and responsible post of secretary general obliges me to take into consideration the interests of all states, United Nations members, to be just and objective, to stimulate a dialogue and create the best conditions for it," the United Nations secretary general said in an interview which is published on January 20.

Expressing his opinion about the need of a dialogue between the USSR and the United States, of constructive talks to limit the nuclear arms race, Javier Perez De Cuellar said:

"The Soviet Union and the United States are the strongest powers in the world and this requires that they should maintain a peaceful constructive dialogue, hold talks for the settlement of the problem of the utmost world wide importance, the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments and normalization of bilateral relations. The only reasonable road is close contacts and negotiations. Going along this road the two great powers will be setting a convincing example to all other countries. This is why I cannot but welcome the positive contribution to the consolidation of universal peace. The sooner it takes place, the better."

U.S. MAIN SOURCE OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Logic of Liars

LD191334 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 19 Jan 82

["Another Lie" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jan, TASS -- Whenever a terrorist action is perpetrated in any country and whoever may be responsible for it, certain U.S. circles which are steeped in anti-Sovietism wonder whether it is possible to turn facts upside down so as to slander the USSR. This is demonstrated anew by the allegations spread in Washington in connection with the assassination in Paris of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Ray, U.S. assistant military attache. Responsibility for this act of terrorism is reported to have been claimed by an obscure group calling itself the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction. It announced that the assassination was its reply to U.S. attempts to decimate the population of South Lebanon with Israel's hands.

These are facts as we have them today and as they are extensively reported by the press of France and other West European countries. But when the U.S. T.V. company NBC goes about covering "Ray's execution", the facts which have come to public knowledge are ignored and a very different explanation, promptly put together according to preset stereotypes by U.S. falsehood specialists, is pushed into the forefront. What is its essence? Naturally, it aims primarily at pinning the charge of "involvement in terrorism" on the Soviet Union. Since the NBC does not nor can have any proof to corroborate its allegation, it resorts to all sorts of slanderous concoctions, hints and insinuation. Supposedly, since in 1981 most of the terrorist acts had Americans as their targets, it is believed that the USSR "is behind" the upsurge of terrorism. Presumably, it is the Soviet Union that is financing the terrorists and training them. You need proof? Here it is: This "point of view", according to the NBC, is shared by none other than U.S. Secretary of State Haig.

This is the "logic" of liars; when there is nothing to back their absurd and provocative allegations, they quote the U.S. secretary of state, as if that gentleman did not utter anything but the incontrovertible truth in the last instance! It is common knowledge, however, that the slanderous hue and cry about the Soviet Union's involvement in "international terrorism" that has been unleashed on the initiative of Haig and co. has been a resounding fiasco. It could not have been otherwise: The Soviet Union has always been and remains a convinced opponent of the theory and practice of terrorism, including terrorism in international relations. Terrorism is organically alien to the world outlook of the Soviet people and to the policy of the Soviet state. It is not the socialist, but the capitalist system with its inevitable and ever growing internal antagonisms and social tension, escalating particularly as the general crisis of capitalism grows more acute, that has triggered the bloody wave of terror which has lately been claiming quite prominent figures, including statesmen, politicians and religious leaders.

Facts show that it is the activities and policies of those who trample underfoot the legitimate rights and interests of sovereign countries and nations, foster the ideology of racial and national hatred, support reactionary dictatorial regimes, pursue a line for escalating tension and whipping up the arms race and build up an atmosphere of war psychosis that provide the breeding grounds for arbitrariness, violence and terrorism on the international scene. U.S. imperialism, the CIA and the other American secret services, which have got a free hand as the current U.S. administration has lifted even those scant restrictions that were once imposed on their activities by the U.S. Congress, constitute the main source, organizer and patron of international terrorism today. This fact cannot be changed by any slanderous turns and twists of American propaganda, like those demonstrated by the American T.V. company NBC.

Worldwide Subversion

LD201106 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jan, TASS -- "The present U.S. administration, openly preaching the cult of the iron fist both in home and foreign policy, bears a specific hallmark of terrorism," writes the CPSU Central Committee's journal POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in its January issue.

"The anti-Libyan hysteria, preparation of plans to invade Cuba and Nicaragua and open support for Solidarity extremists who prepared a counter-revolutionary coup in Poland show," the article says, "that U.S. imperialism is resorting to any means and pretexts to vitiate the international political atmosphere and undermine the forces of socialism and progress."

The journal points out that imperialism carefully examines the economic and ideological-political life in the states struggling for their independence and, finding vulnerable spots, is seeking to topple undesirable governments with the help of methods of economic, political and also psychological and physical terror. The most dramatic example is the counterrevolutionary action by U.S. imperialism in Chile where U.S. intelligence services, after provoking an acute crisis situation, created an active nucleus of counter-revolutionary forces.

The proportions of secret subversive activities of the United States in Asia, Africa and Latin America have now grown even more, the article says. "The continuing undeclared war against the people's governments of Afghanistan and Angola, against Iran, support for the bloody Salvadoran junta, regular dispatch of mercenaries and saboteurs to Cuba, Nicaragua and other countries, support for the Pol Pot butchers, actual backing of Israel's international terrorist actions and connivance with raiders from the American Jewish Defence League show that it is preservation and consolidation of anti-people regimes rather than social transformation which constitute the content and aim of the U.S. foreign policy.

2,500 military bases manned by half a million American servicemen are entrusted with the mission of "defending the U.S. interests." The recently established Rapid Deployment Force is intended to play the part of international punitive military unit. Thus, the journal stresses, "U.S. imperialism is now the chief bulwark of terrorist dictatorships throughout the world."

1918 U.S. INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA REVIEWED

LD200304 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] As his predecessors of 50 years ago, President Reagan is trying to follow a policy of pressure and threats against the Soviet Union. Here is commentary by Igor Aleksandrov.

Following the victory of the Russian socialist revolution in 1917 the Soviet Government issued a decree of peace signed by Vladimir Lenin. The government appealed to all warring countries, including the United States, to immediately stop hostilities. Washington's first reaction to the emergence of the world's first state of workers and peasants was openly hostile. The American administration started openly supporting the counter-revolutionary forces and extending military and financial aid to them. Later it resorted to direct armed intervention against Soviet Russia.

On 9 June 1918 the first group of American Marines landed on Soviet soil. On 3 September 5,000 American troops landed in Archangel in the north. Acting together, the British interventionist force, the White Guard and the American troops tried to overthrow the Soviet Government by force. An American expeditionary corps commanded by General (Graves), numbering 10,000, landed in the Far East to fight the Red Army and the Red partisans. General (Graves) later recalled that the atrocities committed by his men in Russia would be remembered by several generations.

The start of America's policy toward Soviet Russia was marked by a completely unprovoked armed intervention which, by the way, ran counter to the American Constitution. Senator Borah, who held the post of chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for 20 years, told the then American President that America was not in a state of war with Russia. Congress did not declare war on Russia or its government. The American people did not want to be at war with the Russian people, but nonetheless, America was waging war against Russia. Senator Borah noted that the United States had no judicial or moral right to kill Soviet people and that it was violating the basic principle of the freedom of choice of government, and he was absolutely right.

I'd like to add that Soviet people never identified the interventionist troops with the entire American people. People in this country knew that most Americans opposed the shameful intervention instigated by the reactionary forces in the United States. The intervention against the Soviet Union led by the United States and other Western nations ended in failure. History showed that the United States and other Western countries could not impose their will on the people in spite of all their military superiority nor could they force these people to renounce their revolutionary gains.

Following the defeat of the armed intervention, major Western powers agreed on the need to normalize relations with the Soviet Union. By 1924 Britain, France, Germany, Italy and other Western nations established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. However, the United States still refrained from recognizing this country. Washington followed a policy of boycotting the Soviet Union in the hope that the Soviet Government would gradually be replaced by another system of government. In his response to another Soviet proposal for establishing normal business relations, President Harding said that the United States would not establish normal relations with the Soviet Union unless radical changes took place in this country. Republican Presidents Coolidge and Hoover, too, followed the same policy. History has proved this policy unrealistic and incorrect.

PRAVDA SEES SENATOR HELMS AS RACIST, REACTIONARY

PM191429 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 January 1982 carries on page 4, under the headline "'Caution -- Helms!' and the rubric "America Without Makeup," a 1,600-word New York dispatch from correspondent T. Kolesnichenko attacking Senator Jesse Helms as a "consummate racist and reactionary" and a "second Joe McCarthy" who regards anything "further left than the ideas of a racist farmer of the Old South" as "the work of the Devil and the communists." Kolesnichenko outlines the senator's career to date and declares that "the ascent of Helms is due to the consolidation and activation of extreme rightwing forces whose influence in now becoming increasingly impressive in America." He emphasizes Helms' status as a prominent representative of the new right and makes the following remarks about Helms and Poland:

"In connection with the events in Poland, Helms and the other members of the 'new right' are behaving with a particular lack of restraint in the anti-Soviet campaign that is currently sweeping the American press and television like a muddy wave. Helms and other 'extreme conservatives' have stepped up their activities in Congress and throughout the country in order to create the 'appropriate public opinion' to make the Reagan administration 'go further.' It was Helms and his associates who authored the resolution in Congress that the administration is relying on in its provocative and subversive activity against the Polish People's Republic."

PRAVDA ATTACKS STATEHOOD PROPOSAL FOR PUERTO RICO

LD191118 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jan, TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has made an official declaration expressing the desire to completely join Puerto Rico to the United States.

"He expressed full confidence that [words indistinct] the state status (?of the island) will benefit the people of Puerto Rico," Sergey [name indistinct] writes in PRAVDA.

The writer [word indistinct] that Washington's "initiative" runs counter to the resolutions of the UN Decolonization Committee which recognises the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence. In other words, the United States recognises this right. In fact, however, it is seeking to "legitimise" the actual annexation of the island it effected in 1898.

"It is perfectly clear that contrary to Reagan's assertions, the state status will benefit the Pentagon and U.S. monopolies rather than the people of Puerto Rico, for the two principal objectives pursued by the American administration are the aspiration to retain the island as a military-strategic beachhead in the Caribbean and continue its economic plunder by U.S. monopoly capital."

The commentary points out that the U.S. military have turned Puerto Rico into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" and outpost of aggression in the Caribbean keeping in the gunsight Central America and other Latin American states. 14 percent of the island's area are under military facilities. 16 large American military bases are situated there.

The commentary says that U.S. monopolies regard Puerto Rico as a hen which lays golden eggs. Tax reduction and ruthless exploitation of cheap labour attract them to the island. Puerto Rico accounts for nearly half of all profits extracted by American concerns in Latin America -- more than 2.5 billion dollars a year. "The island's economy is in a perpetual crisis. 40 percent of the workforce is unemployed. More than 70 percent of Puerto Ricans live in conditions of dire poverty. More than a third of the island's inhabitants have been forced to poverty abroad. This is the 'prosperity' which the White House intends to perpetuate in the '51st state'".

U.S. DOUBLE STANDARD TOWARD PAKISTAN, POLAND SEEN

LD191900 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 19 Jan 82

[By TASS political observer Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jan, TASS -- It has long been known that the United States has a double standard approach to what happens in countries that are following obediently in Washington's wake and in countries of the socialist camp. The U.S. mass media raised a hysterial hullabaloo about measures taken by the leadership of the Polish People's Republic to protect legality and prevent a civil war, while winking at brutal reprisals and gross suppression of democratic rights and freedoms in Chile, El Salvador, Pakistan and some other countries.

What is more, the U.S. mass media are looking for the slightest pretexts to whitewash those anti-popular regimes, to present them as "respectable." There is a fresh example of this. The head of the Pakistani military regime Ziaul Haq announced the creation of the so-called federal Consultative Council and the Washington POST described this measure as a "good sign" and used it as a pretext for lauding Ziaul Haq.

Meanwhile the dictatorial Ziaul Haq regime that formed as a result of a state coup has been in power for four and a half years and despite the fact that the Western press makes from time to time predictions about its "liberalization" has not the slightest intention for this. Overthrowing the Pakistan People's Party that had come into power as a result of lawful elections and making short shrift of its leaders, President Bhutto, Ziaul Haq established in the country a dictatorial regime. Any attempt to protest is mercilessly suppressed and the culprits are sentenced to hard labour, to flogging. The so-called "provisional constitution" that was introduced by Ziaul Haq last year bans any activity of parties and preserves all undemocratic laws that have been issued by the military regime since 1977. On the basis of these laws any political activity, strikes, demonstrations have been outlawed in Pakistan. Military courts have been created. On their decisions thousands of patriots were thrown behind bars.

There is no doubt that the Consultative Council created by Ziaul Haq is called upon to consolidate this repressive regime that has been perpetrating arbitrariness and violence for almost five years now. And the Washington POST is overjoyed at this.

The necessary measures against those who wished to push Poland into an abyss of anarchy and civil war have been taken in Poland in the framework of the Constitution. There are now the signs that the situation is being normalized, and an unbridled anti-Polish hysteria is heightening in the United States.

Where is the logic? What is the reason for this "double standard"?

The reason is obvious: The Ziaul Haq military serves for Washington as one of the main supports in the struggle against the progressive regimes in southwest Asia, specifically in the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, while the measures taken by the Polish leadership prevented the restoration of capitalist orders in Poland. This is why they caused anger beyond the ocean.

'MISCALCULATED' U.S. BRIEFING ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD142326 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1806 GMT 14 Jan 82

[By TASS correspondent A. Lyutyy]

[Text] Washington, 14 Jan (TASS) -- Official Washington's slanderous campaign of accusing the USSR and other countries in the socialist community of allegedly using chemical substances in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan is failing.

A "briefing" held here for foreign journalists, conducted by R. Burt, director of political-military affairs of the U.S. State Department, has confirmed the falsity of such fabrications.

Having seized upon a pair of "experts" from the Pentagon and the foreign policy department "to back him up", he reiterated the fabrications, which everyone is already sick of hearing, about the USSR's mythical use of "poisoning agents" in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan and the presence there of Soviet "chemical advisers." In doing this, neither Burt nor his companions cited one specific fact to confirm their intentions. They even declared that they "were not intending to state anything new."

Why then, one might ask, did the American authorities need another exercise in lying, and this before representatives of the foreign press? This became clear from Burt's own words. He made it clear that the "briefing" was intended primarily for correspondents from West European countries where, as he put it, "much more concern must be shown" in connection with the "exposure" of the administration.

The Reagan administration is evidently irritated by the fact that its West European allies have treated the inventions fabricated by the CIA and the Pentagon with great suspicion and have justly evaluated them as a propaganda cover for the United States' stepping up preparations for chemical and bacteriological warfare on West European territory, among other places.

The broad political and public circles of the "old continent have long been protesting against the Washington's intentions to transform the people of Western Europe into "chemical hostages" by increasing armories of chemical and bacteriological weapons on the territory of the FRG, Britain and other countries. The campaign has reached a special height in Great Britain where the Pentagon intends to set up a major arsenal of binary ammunition.

The briefing had the precise aim of trying to put down these attacks and draw the West European public's attention away from the administration's risky schemes. However, the organizers obviously miscalculated if they thought they would meet understanding from the West European reporters attending. One of the British correspondents said bluntly that trust in the United States had been considerably undermined by its own use in Vietnam of an enormous quantity of the highly toxic defoliant "agent orange," to which many American soliders, as well as Vietnamese inhabitants, have fallen victim.

CIA ROLE IN TRAINING AFGHAN MERCENARIES VIEWED

LD191618 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpts] A delegation of the U.S. Congress has visited what are presented as Afghan refugee camps near Peshawar in Pakistan. In those camps American and Chinese instructors are training bandits who are then infiltrated into Afghan territory. The U.S. congressmen have promised the leaders of the counterrevolutionary bands more aid to fight against Afghanistan's legitimate government. Our commentary is by Vladmir Korotkov:

Pakistan has now become a sort of Mecca for the enemies of the Afghan people. Nearly every week it is visited by delegations, statesmen and politicians from the United States and other NATO countries and from China, and they all consider it their duty to visit the vicinity of Peshawar, the main training ground of the mercenaries, the dogs of the undeclared war against Afghanistan, as they were described by a Western correspondent.

They all have spared no words to encourage the mercenaries for action -- and acting these are. In the past 3 years the bandits sent in from Pakistan have burned or blown up over 2,000 schools, 40 hospitals and some 300 mosques, and they have killed or tortured to death hundreds of people. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has drawn up a special pay list for each of these crimes and, according to an American State Department official, the administration has already spent over $100 million in aid to the Afghan terrorists. For this money the bandits buy Soviet-made arms, which the CIA purchases in third countries, and also replicas of arms used in the other Warsaw Treaty countries. This is done in order to support the Western allegations that operating in Afghanistan are not the bands armed and trained in Pakistan, but those whom the West describes as patriots and insurgents who capture their arms themselves in the fighting.

The CIA is also supplying the mercenaries with maps of Afghanistan which list strategic and other vital installations to be attacked. In a bid to cover up its aggressive actions against Afghanistan, Washington has been resorting to all sorts of falsehoods. The latest of these is a book published by the U.S. International Communication Agency whose title proclaims that a struggle for the restoration of freedom is taking place in Afghanistan. The book crudely distorts developments in that country, but being an awkward attempt at falsification it cannot hide the truth about who in reality is organizing and fueling the undeclared war against the Afghan people.

PRC ENCOURAGING SECESSIONIST ACTIVITIES IN DRA

GF171834 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 13 January carries an unattributed commentary entitled "PRC Secessionist Activities Against the DRA." The radio recalls a recent meeting Babrak Karmal held with tribal leaders from northern Afghanistan in which he reemphasized the need for establishing peace and security, accused the United States and the PRC of plotting inimical activities against the DRA, and stated that PRC secessionist moves aimed against Afghanistan are part of the hostilities directed against the country. The commentary adds: "PRC agents are focusing their attention on the northern sectors of the DRA."

Noting that revolutionary moves in the DRA prior to the 1978 Sawr revolution are proof of Beijing's hostile activities against Afghanistan, the radio adds: "The bands of robbers [words indistinct] killed members of the PDPA, destroyed their land and looted the belongings of the people. Furthermore, the bands of robbers armed with PRC weapons moved to secede the eastern region of Badakhshan Province from Afghanistan."

Noting that there are currently new reports that secessionist activities are still continuing in Badakhshan Province and elsewhere in the DRA, the radio concludes: "Secessionism is dangerous. The instability in a number of countries is due to the secessionist activities in them. Nevertheless, secessionist activities become twice as dangerous when they are used by the Beijing leaders for the purpose of their hostile moves. The DRA is an example. The Beijing leaders are cooperating with U.S. imperialist circles to undermine the fruits of the Sawr revolution."

KAMPUCHEAN LEADER INTERVIEWED BY SOVIET TV

LD192114 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jan, TASS -- "For the past three years since the fall of the bloody clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary, Kampuchea scored great successes in many spheres due to the courage and heroism of its people and the fraternal support from the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist states". This was said in an interview to a correspondent to the Soviet television in Phnom Penh by Heng Samrin, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The interview was transmitted by the Soviet television today.

"We attach priority importance to the restoration of the economy," Heng Samrin said. "More than 60 percent of industrial enterprises are already operating now. The communications system, transport, roads, bridges are gradually restored."

The output of farm products was increased considerably last year despite difficult weather conditions.

Over a million and a half people now study at schools in Kampuchea, 200 new hospitals, polyclinics, medical stations have been opened. Kampuchea has been recognized by more than 30 countries. The republic is conducting the policy of independence, peace, friendship and cooperation and participates actively in the Non-aligned Movement.

"The enemies of independent, free Kampuchea are annoyed by the victory of our people," Heng Samrin said. "The Chinese expansionists at one with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces and their flunkeys, such as certain ruling circles in Thailand continue interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, are trying to form of traitors of the Khmer people a so-called coalition government. But all intrigues and provocations of the enemies of Kampuchea are doomed to failure," Heng Samrin said.

Heng Samrin expressed gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, the entire Soviet people for great and disinterested assistance in national revival of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

ASEAN ECONOMIC MINISTERS CRITICIZE U.S. TIN SALE

LD200814 Moscow TASS in English 0649 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jan, TASS -- Vsevolod Kalinin, commenting in today's PRAVDA on the Kuala Lumpur meeting of the ASEAN economics ministers who agreed on the construction of a number of joint enterprises, writes:

The economics ministers in their joint statement condemned the USA which threw a large batch of tin from its stocks on the international market, beating down tin prices. This did a serious damage to the ASEAN countries which account for two thirds of the amount of tin produced in the world. As is pointed out in the statement, the actions of the USA are a direct breach of the promises it made earlier not to undermine the positions of the tin-producing countries.

The ministers also criticised other capitalist powers for the application of discriminatory measures with regard to the [words indistinct] pointed out the need for the further development of regional trade and for the industrialisation of the association's member states.

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE COMMENTS CRITICIZED

LD192212 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] President Reagan has again come up with crude and groundless attacks on Poland and the Soviet Union. At a news conference in Washington he claimed that the situation in Poland had deteriorated and that the Soviet Union is to blame. President Reagan failed to provide any facts, but he said he may consider the question of expanding the discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union that he had announced earlier on the pretext of Polish events. These measures were qualified in various nations as unheard-of interference in other countries affairs and as a violation of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

U.S. USING POLISH CRISIS TO EXPAND MILITARY

LD200140 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2325 GMT 19 Jan 82

["PRAVDA: Lack of Political Roads" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jan (TASS) -- The present U.S. line on Poland is determined by a drowsy imperial philosophy, Vitaliy Kobysh and Valentin Falin write in PRAVDA today. Perceptible in the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet hysteria that has been artificially stirred up in the United States and other NATO countries is first of all the vexation that the prey whose hide they had already begun to share in NATO has escaped.

By issuing their document in Brussels, which was replete with irritation, the authors of the article stress, the NATO leaders confirmed unintentionally that in many respects -- probably in the main respects -- the crisis in Poland was introduced from outside. It is the result of collusion between external and internal reaction.

The entire content and tone of the Brussels meeting proves that the Polish authorities' measures to foil the conspiracy and avert civil war were more than justified and timely. The decision to turn to these measures was not an easy one. However, these measures were necessary not only for Poland but also for European peace. Those, especially in Western Europe, who are now cursing the Polish leadership with unrestrained language would do better not to give in to their emotions, but, having cast a sober and responsible glance at matters, to realize that a threat has been deflected from the entire continent.

In describing the political morass [bezdorozhye] through which the American administration is leading its country, the observers write:

Nothing has so strongly exasperated R. Reagan's administration in its first year in office as the constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union, primarily the peace program for the 1980's put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and also the upsurge of the mass antiwar movement in Western Europe. The Washington officials saw in the Polish crisis the opportunity to avoid replying to the questions which are of concern to the peoples and an opportunity to paralyze their desire for a continuation of the policy of detente and for curbing the arms race. In any event, no matter what the cost to the Poles themselves, they wish to use Poland to weaken the socialist community, to weaken its defense capability, and to make Poland a hotbed of tension a result of which it would be easy to push through the craziest militaristic programs. One of these, the latest one, is aimed at the mass production of chemical weapons and their supply to the U.S. Armed Forces, thus unleashing the arms race in yet another very dangerous sphere.

Social programs are being left to one side one after another, Vitaliy Kobysh and Valentin Falin continue. National wealth is being squandered on the arms race on a previously unseen scale. In the coming 5-year period the United States has planned to produce so many missiles, planes, ships and tanks that the planned astronomical sum of $1.5 trillion is already insufficient. There is a shortfall of $750 billion which will be made up by the taxpayers.

In Washington and in certain other NATO capitals they are getting themselves excited thinking about how else and upon whom punishment can be inflicted, how the winter can be made colder and how the thaw can be prevented from coming even in the spring.

The Soviet Union is not foisting its friendship on anyone and neither is it seeking a quarrel with anyone, the review states in conclusion. But he who is looking for a fight with us should know: He will gain nothing from it. The whole post-October experience of international relations confirms this.

APN'S ARDAMATSKIY HITS U.S. SANCTIONS POLICY

PM191141 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 13 Jan 82 p 7

[APN commentator Dmitriy Ardamatskiy "Panel" article: "Reagan Is Escalating Poland Crisis"]

[Text] The Polish counterrevolution has received considerable material and moral support from a Washington which has clearly overestimated that counterrevolution's strength. It assumed that what it wanted was indeed what was happening and felt sure that, if there were no "outside interference," it would be victorious. "We want the beginning of a collapse in Poland," U.S. Under Secretary of Defense Fred Ikle declared.

However, the prognoses proved incorrect. Poland found the strength in itself to halt chaos and anarchy, avoid bloodshed and put a stop to counterrevolution.

The Reagan administration's calculations were wrong, and the arguments for exacerbating the international situation could not hold. But, the White House said to itself, "so much the worse for the arguments."

The Polish crisis was all too tempting for the White House. There were too many problems which it could be used to solve, and without giving consideration to anything else at all, the preplanned campaign for escalating confrontation was implemented.

In a speech shortly before the new year Reagan unveiled this campaign when he blamed the changed situation in Poland on the Soviet Union and announced various "sanctions." And, in line with his own peculiar idea of the concept of sovereignty, he also demanded that the Soviet Union intervene to alter the situation in Poland in the direction which suited the United States.

We can leave the question of sanctions to one side -- for today it must be clear to (?almost) all that they have never proved effective against the Soviet Union and have, on the contrary, affected those who implemented them.

It is more important to make clear how dangerous the blind U.S. anti-Soviet course really is. It threatens not only U.S.-Soviet relations, which have already cooled under the present U.S. administration. It also threatens the peace and the security of all mankind.

Even though Washington has never troubled to look for convincing arguments for its many actions injurious to peace, the present linking of the new provocative U.S. step with events in Poland can be said to be a high point of hypocrisy and cynicism.

For everyone knows what kind of "freedom" the United States applauds with its support for the bloody regimes in Chile, Paraguay, El Salvador, Guatemala, Turkey and Haiti, to say nothing of South Africa, Namibia and South Korea.

And is it not with U.S. arms and with the U.S. blessing that genocide is being practiced against the Palestinian Arabs? Was it not the U.S. authorities who clapped the leaders of the U.S. air traffic controllers' trade union in chains and actually broke up that union, and which tirelessly seeks to abolish all laws which protect the interests of U.S. workers?

Washington's tears over Poland are in truth crocodile tears.

However, the U.S. threat to peace is, on the other hand, very real. Alluding to "well-informed sources" in the White House, the Washington POST writes that events in Poland could very well lead to delay and blocking of the talks on strategic nuclear arms, planned to begin in the spring.

At present West European governments are being subjected to tougher blackmail -- Washington threatens to boycott the Geneva talks on nuclear arms in Europe if these governments do not support the U.S. sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Eagleburger has declared that events in Poland could lead the United States to break off the negotiations with the Soviet Union in Geneva.

Extremists in Reagan's closest circle are of the opinion that it is now time to force the West Europeans to drop the big energy project which will bring Siberian gas to countries in Western Europe.

It is no secret that Reagan's policies, both foreign and domestic, have weakened his popularity in the United States. The U.S. economy is crisis-stricken and Reagan's program for revitalizing the economy is having no results -- unemployment continues to rise and ruthless cuts are being made in social programs in favor of the arms industry.

On the foreign policy front the United States has run into discreet but tangible resistance from its allies to being drawn into a new cold war with the East. The far-reaching popular resistance to nuclear arms has shaken Western Europe and helped to bring Washington to the negotiating table.

But Washington is still relying first and foremost on a policy of crisis. Reagan is trying to use the events in Poland to tie his allies more closely to his adventurist policies and at the same time work against the antiwar movement in Europe.

Reagan's sanctions and boycott are sanctions against the cause of world peace and a boycott against all efforts to avert the growing danger of war.

MIES' CRITICISM OF FRG STANCE ON POLAND CITED

PM191457 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 January carries on page 5, under the headline "Acute Criticism; Article by H. Mies," a 1,000-word TASS report on an article by the FRG CP chairman in the party newspaper UNSERE ZEIT "criticizing the FRG Government's stance regarding events in Poland." Mies proclaims that the Bundestag debate on Chancellor Schmidt's statement on Poland "did a disservice to East-West relations and FRG-Polish relations and also the FRG itself" in that "representatives of all parties... tried to exert massive pressure on Poland to the benefit of counter-revolutionary elements and to poison the atmosphere in relations with the socialist countries." Schmidt's statement, Mies notes, "advocated the continuation of peaceful cooperation with the socialist countries. But at the same time -- and this is only to be regretted -- the chancellor demonstrated that the Government of the FRG, a country that by virtue of historical and treaty commitments is called upon to promote reconciliation with Poland, is increasingly inclined to follow the course of confrontation pursued by the United States." Poland "is not an American state, it is not part of NATO's 'sphere of operation' and the validity of the FRG fundamental law does not extend to it," Mies writes.

He goes on to note the "malicious attacks on the state leadership in Poland" from the FRG opposition and routinely condemns the "hypocrisy and reactionary nature of the campaign of Solidarity with antisocialist elements in the Polish community which has been mounted in the FRG." As for his own party, Mies declares, "the German Communist Party displays solidarity with Poland's communists and all its socialist forces in the political, moral and practical spheres."

RUDE PRAVO ON PCI DIRECTORATE DOCUMENT ON POLAND

LD192306 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1800 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO has published an article which says inter alia: There is now praise for the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Directorate, not only in Italy but also in other capitalist countries. It has been expressed by numerous politicians and most reactionary newspapers. How has the PCI Directorate earned such attention? It has approved a document in which the party has declared itself against the efforts of the Polish people to restore order and tranquility in the country. It has condemned the decisions made by the Council of State for the defence of socialism in Poland.

How can this action by the PCI Directorate be assessed, RUDE PRAVO asks. It seems that it has completely ignored the activity of the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland and is unable to make an objective analysis of the problems and to draw really communist conclusions. While the roof over the heads of the inhabitants of the Polish house is on fire, the PCI Directorate, instead of extending friendly help, calls on them not to put out the fire and not to do anything, leaving the house to turn to cinder in a democratic manner, RUDE PRAVO emphasizes in conclusion.

JARUZELSKI, RAKOWSKI REMARKS ON 'NORMALIZATION'

LD191716 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 19 Jan 82

["Reports From Poland" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Jan, TASS -- According to a POLISH PRESS AGENCY report, Wojciech Jaruzelski informed the Polish Council of Ministers about a meeting of the Martial Council for National Redemption with worker activists of the country's major industrial enterprises, which was held on January 13. Addressing that meeting representatives of workers of factories put forward a number of proposals for a normalization of the socioeconomic situation. Wojciech Jaruzelski instructed the members of the Council of Ministers to examine these proposals and take the necessary decisions on them.

The Polish news media reported that a session of the Polish Sejm had been scheduled to be held on January 25-26 to discuss a number of draft laws and examine the reports of parliamentary commissions.

Representatives of the government held press conferences for foreign newsmen in Warsaw. It was stressed at the press conferences that a stabilization of economic and public life is continuing in the country. The production processes are proceeding normally on the whole, albeit there are difficulties in connection with a shortage of raw materials and electric power. The country's mines have reached a daily output of coal that is higher than the level which existed prior to August 1980. Telephone communications in cities have been restored, classes have been resumed at a number of educational establishments of higher learning and the second program of national radio has started broadcasts. The publication of national newspapers of the United Peasant and Democratic Parties DZIENNIK LUDOWY and KURIER POLSKI has been resumed.

One of the issues, with which the Polish public is concerned now, is the economic reform, in particular the regulation of wholesale and retail prices.

The Polish Council of Ministers has issued an open letter addressed to the country's public on the draft new system of price formation. Evaluating the situation in the country by mid-January, the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes: "We are confronted with urgent and difficult tasks of irreconcilable struggle on all fronts of political battles for the country's return to the road of development, for the restoration of prestige in the international arena, for a worthy life of all conscientious Poles. A strong and ideologically consolidated party is necessary for this struggle."

M. Rakowski, vice-chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, told a press conference for foreign newsmen that the introduction of martial law in the country had put an end to actions which were destroying the national economy, the life of millions of people had been taken under protection, and a prospect of economic stabilization had opened. Cooperation ties are being restored in Poland and psychological terror at enterprises has been eliminated. The main objective of the government now is to consolidate the conditions of stabilization.

Answering the questions of Western correspondents, M. Rakowski described the decision of the NATO session in Brussels as an attempt at creating around Poland an atmosphere of boycott, at hampering the effort to end the crisis in the country. We consider that the stand of the Western countries does not contribute to the process of stabilization and slows down its rate. A paradoxical situation is emerging: On the one hand stabilization is demanded from us, and on the other hand, economic "sanctions" are used against Poland, which only prolong this situation. This is rather a strange policy. We will not accept the terms which are imposed by the West on us, M. Rakowski stressed. We will always remember who helped us and who was in our way.

CPSU'S FALIN DEFENDS MILITARY RULE IN POLAND

AU191652 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 3/1982 p 5

[Article by Valentin Falin, first deputy chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission: "Pure Arbitrariness"]

[Text] If one analyzes how world imperialism reacts to what has been happening for the past few weeks in Poland, then we can distinguish at least between two periods. The first period, immediately after the proclamation of the state of emergency, was marked by confusion. Leaders and propagandists of the West feverishly attempted to guess how events would further develop, who would get the upper hand -- the government, relying on the armed peacekeeping forces, or the counterrevolutionary elements. That is why the first reactions were very cautious. Here and there it was even declared that the events in Poland were an internal affair of the Poles themselves and that no one should interfere.

However, after it became clear that the counterrevolution was suffering a fiasco and the plans to unleash a civil war in Poland (and these were precisely the plans of the antisocialist forces) had failed, Western propaganda began to fan its anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign.

What are their main theses? The Polish Army has attacked the working people, it is seizing the enterprises, it is taking mass reprisals, dozens or even hundreds of people have already been killed, and so forth.

Let us begin with the fact that at present about 5,000 people in Poland are interned (and not imprisoned, as is asserted in the West). Is that actually much or little? In my opinion it is certainly not a large number in view of the monstrous ravings of anarchy, the counterrevolution and the antigovernment activity. What is more, many interned people are released and sent back home of they pledge to respect the Polish Constitution and laws -- no more than that is asked of them.

As far as the use of arms is concerned, it must be said that there was not a single instance of that upon the initiative of the Army and the internal armed organs. If shots were fired, then it was only done in self-defense as a reaction to a direct threat to the life of Army members. And the number of victims that is talked about is no higher than 10. It is highly regrettable that a few people have been killed. But without the open provocations by terrorists from the counterrevolutionary camp there need not, and would not, have been a single fatality.

In this context I should like to draw a sad comparison. When clashes occurred in Miami and in other U.S. cities, the number of people killed by National Guardsmen and police ran into the dozens. Not to mention Ulster and other Western countries where the blood of completely innocent people is being shed, where tens and tens of thousands of soldiers take action to quell unrest.

One cannot draw a parallel with what is happening in Poland because the events are completely different in nature. If people demonstrate in the streets in the United States or in Great Britain, they do not raise the question of overthrowing the existing order or abolishing the valid Constitution. If that were the case, the "answer" of the authorities would undoubtedly be even more relentless.

The Polish counterrevolution, however, not only aimed at overthrowing the existing order and revising the Constitution, but also at physically destroying tens of thousands of people it disliked. Had the leadership of this country not made use of its constitutional right to proclaim the state of emergency, we would now be witnessing cruel bloodshed. During the past 15 months we were able to observe how the chaos ultimately affected every single Polish family. The counterrevolution made every effort to disrupt the people's supply of foodstuffs and other basic goods and to leave homes in Poland unheated.

Let us look at the following facts. The decline in production caused by strikes and sabotage has resulted in Poland's loss of important funds for the purchase of semi-finished products and structural components that are necessary for the normal functioning of its industry. Many works that were built in this country in the past few decades are operating on the basis of cooperation with Western firms. Poland was also deprived of the possibility of buying many basic goods for the people. Finally, the country was no longer able to repay loans it had earlier received from capitalist countries.

All these are facts which no one in the West can contest, as much as they would like to. Western propaganda simply ignores them because it has no use for them. On the other hand, however, it needs a target for its attacks. That is why it asserts, contrary to the facts, that the Polish Army is taking possession of the property of the entire people, such as the enterprises. But the Polish Army is not appropriating factories and works because there is no need for it to do so.

Now the efforts of the Military Council for National Salvation aimed at ensuring that these enterprises operate normally and are no longer hotbeds of a struggle for power are bearing tangible fruit. That is precisely what is maddening for those who want to make People's Poland the bridgehead of imperialism in the heart of the socialist community.

So much for the so-called moral support of the West for the counterrevolution in Poland. However, there are also numerous facts which constitute direct interference by the West in the internal affairs of this country. They include the radio voices which are seeking to influence the Polish population and are seeking to induce the young to disobey the state organs, as well as the instructions, the money, and the equipment that were sent through various channels to the Confederation for Independent Poland, the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defence Committee] and the Solidarity leadership to enable them to carry out their antigovernment activity. These things had even reached a point where with the aid of two American consulates, radio transmitters in the Polish People's Republic were used to give instructions to Polish extremists.

These are certainly not things on which Western propaganda focuses its attention. Instead, the West immediately raised a hue and cry about an alleged interference by the Soviet Union in Poland's internal affairs when the Polish Government took determined measures to restore order in the country.

It is the familiar pattern. A thesis that has just come into fashion is simply tossed around, a thesis which is played up by American propaganda and by official American representatives vis-a-vis other countries. Thus, for example, Cuba was accused of having been active in Africa and in other parts of the world on orders of the Soviet Union. Now it is Poland's turn. The Polish events are blamed on the Soviet Union. However, if the USSR "interferes" in any way in Polish affairs, it is doing so by supplying this country with raw materials and oil, thus helping it overcome the difficulties in supplying the people with foodstuffs. Without Soviet oil, without Soviet natural gas, the economic life of Poland would cease within 2 days. The lights would go out in Polish homes, and the Poles would freeze to death this winter. Such an "interference" -- that is, aid -- on the part of the United States would certainly only be welcomed by the Polish leadership.

But how has the United States reacted to the events? It has broken off negotiations with Poland on food deliveries and on the granting of loans for certain fodder purchases and declared that under the current conditions, food deliveries to Poland would help the government. That is declared vis-a-vis a state with which the United States has normal diplomatic relations. For this one can hardly find another word than pure arbitrariness.

PRAVDA REPORTS 'NORMAL WORK' AT POLISH PLANTS

PM191453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 82 p 4

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "First Month of Normalization"]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan -- Poland has entered the year of 1982 with real hopes of resolving its complex economic and sociopolitical problems. "We have adequate national resources," TRYBUNA LUDU writes, "an enormous production potential and well-trained cadres to surmount the crisis."

The normalization of life in the country, the rhythmical work of industrial enterprises, the growth of labor productivity and with them the expansion of production output -- that is the path toward stabilization. Perhaps the most impressive fact of recent days has been the increase in coal extraction . It is well known how important the coal industry is to the Polish economy. And it is no accident that in its plans for undermining the socialist system and seizing power the counterrevolution placed special empahsis on disorganizing this sector. With the aid of deception, demagoguery and terror, the enemies of socialism tried to turn the miners against the people's power. But the Polish miners understood who was who. The majority of mine collectives are now working conscientiously, building up extraction. Hundreds and thousands of additional freightcars carrying coal mean not only warmth and light in apartments and energy and raw materials for plants and factories, farmsteads and hothouses but are also a convincing manifestation of the miners' awareness, genuine workers solidarity and sense of high responsibility for their motherland's fate.

The Polish press, radio and television, reporting the enterprise collectives' new initiatives, at the same time do not bypass acute issues connected primarily with the profound disorder in the economic mechanism, the disarray of cooperative ties, and the lack of raw and semifinished materials. The figures published for the fulfillment of the national economic plan over the past year show the gravity of the economic recession in the country. The national income has fallen 15 percent. The positions to which the country's national economy has retreated, primarily because of the destructive actions of the extremist wing of Solidarity, are levels which were reached many years ago.

The first quarter of this year promises to be a hard one. As Minister W. Baka, the government's spokesman on questions of economic reform, noted at a meeting with journalists, the Polish economy has for a long time now been functioning under conditions of an acute shortage of raw materials, semifinished materials and energy. However, while they have so far been distributed equally among consumers, this will now be done selectively. Preference in the supply of raw materials and energy will be given to the national economy sectors of greatest importance from the viewpoint of society's requirements. At the same time the country is facing another painful but obviously essential price-hiking operation.

The majority of working people correctly understand the complexity of the situation. Discipline is being markedly strengthened at enterprises.

"Our situation is different now from what it was a month ago," S. Kurek, first secretary of the Warsaw television plant PZPR committee, says. "The workers' responsibility for their assigned work has increased and people are displaying more initiative. That must be utilized. The collective expects from us communists a program of action and the definition of the heights which should be scaled in the very new future."

We are talking at the plant party committee. Team leaders Katarzyna Kordon and Zbignew Gladysz have also come to the meeting.

"The main thing is that people's morale is better now." K. Kordon says. "They are working well. Their efforts are focused on production matters. I think everything will soon be put right if there are normal supplies of raw and semifinished materials and energy."

Z. Gladysz joins in the conversation: "The materials discovered at the Solidarity headquarters showed the true face of its extremist leaders. It has become clear where they were pushing the workers to. I also joined Solidarity once. But life rapidly opened my eyes. Once I was pasting up party posters. Figures from the Solidarity leadership said to me: Why are you doing that, after all, you're a Solidarity member. I replied that I had not joined a new party but a trade union. And I belong to one party -- the PZPR. Then they themselves tore down what I had pasted up. That was a good lesson for me. I left Solidarity. I am sure that many workers, including me, were deceived and did not immediately understand what was what."

Our talk touched on many aspects of the collective's life. The communists spoke of the revitalization of the work of the party organizations and party groups. The difficult period which the party is experiencing generates the need for a strict assessment of the work of each communist and the consolidation of the party ranks, my interlocutors stressed.

I want to describe one more meeting. It took place last Saturday which was a working day at many Warsaw enterprises. We visited an automated press plant. We walked through the shops. Everywhere work was normal. Here was a group of people bent over blueprints. The engineer accompanying us explained: The startup of the latest press was under way. All the parameters of the machine tool's operation were attentively verified. The Polish brand name should be reliable, they say at the plant. The enterprise's articles are know in 40 countries, including the Soviet Union. We were told that in 1981 it sent 79 percent of all its export output to the USSR. For many years the plant was the best enterprise in its sector in Poland.

"It is a very crucial period in the party's life now," R. Mrowinski, the plant committee's first secretary, says. "It is essential to rid the party of the ballast of people who have compromised themselves, from those who have violated its ideological principles. We are holding talks with communists and want to know each one's position.

The plant party organization has emphasized individual work with people. Only on this path, the party activists believe, will they be able to strengthen ties with the collective and effectively influence production and public matters.

At the party meetings taking place in the collectives now, at PZPR committee plenums and aktiv conferences and meetings, the communists are focusing their attention on questions of the specific implementation of sociopolitical and economic tasks and the enhancement of the discipline of execution. This is also served by the assessment which is now being made of the work of economic and party cadres. Propaganda and information activity is being intensified. In party committees special groups of lecturers are being formed from activists, consultation centers are being opened and information bulletins are being published.

The tasks of the primary party organizations under the martial law conditions were discussed by a Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee Plenum. The plenum noted that the majority of party organizations are being revitalized and that they are mounting a struggle for the stabilization of the situation in the country. At the same time those taking part in the plenum noted that it would be wrong to turn a blind eye to the fact that there are hitches in the process of normalization. Certain difficulties remain. The opponents of socialism, taking advantage of any opportunity, are continuing to try to complicate the situation.

There is still a hard struggle ahead. Many people in Poland understand that. "The anti-socialist opposition has been and remains the adversary in this struggle," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote recently. "This political opposition exists in Poland. This time it must be truly and definitively defeated politically. The struggle should encompass all spheres of political, moral and ideological life...."

For a month now Poland has been living under conditions of martial law. It is living in an atmosphere of calm, of normal work by enterprises, and order on the streets and in public places. An end has been put to chaos and anarchy. Events are developing regardless of the counterrevolution's calculations.

IZVESTIYA APPEALS TO WARSAW'S POSTWAR RECORD

PM191531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko report under the rubric "Seventeen January -- the Day of Warsaw's Liberation From the Hitlerite Aggressors": "Memory of the Heart"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw -- One of the many songs composed after the war about the Polish capital includes the seemingly guileless but profoundly meaningful words: "Warsaw lives...." The rebirth of this remarkable city from the ruins and ashes was seen throughout the world as a tribute to human courage and reason.

Many people in Warsaw are now recalling the unforgettable days of early 1945, when servicemen of the Soviet Army and the Polish Army brought the capital its long-awaited deliverance from the nightmare of Hitlerite occupation. Polish soldiers were granted the honor and the opportunity of being the first to enter the liberated city....

Today, naturally, this date is not seen only from the historical viewpoint since the young generation of the Polish Army, the sons and grandsons of the soldiers who won peace for Warsaw in 1945, are now protecting that same peace in the streets of the capital and throughout the country. Protecting not only order and calm, but the permanence of socialist gains.

Those same gains which certain renegades, forgetting their origins and dreaming of counterrevolution, would like to defame, erase and wipe from the pages of Polish history.

A characteristic detail: When, in the recent difficult months for Poland, heated debates have developed about the path traveled by the country in recent decades and when various kinds of "experts" and "advisers" have tried to prove that nothing was created along that path, the first argument of objection and rebuff has been, as a rule, this: "But what about Warsaw?" And often this alone has been enough because the history of the liberation, restoration and development of Warsaw in the postwar period is one of the brightest, most heroic, indisputable achievements of a people who have linked their destiny with socialism.

This history is generally known. Studies, novels and poems have been written and documentary and artistic movies made about it, but perhaps that is precisely why it is so interesting to listen to the stories not only of witnesses, but of participants in those events, which are now part of history. In a Warsaw district committee of the PZPR I met with a group of honored veterans who bound their lives to the Polish capital. Communists by conviction and by the will of their hearts, they took part in the creation of the Polish Worker's Party in the conditions of cruel Hitlerite terror, conducted an underground struggle, fought, did not spare themselves, and believed.

The rebirth of the city was a time of universal hope and enthusiasm.... "What did we have then?" party veteran Henryk Damienski recalled. "Our hands, spades and warm hearts. But was that not enough? Whole families came out to shift the ruins and obstructions and clear the streets. They spared no effort and did not think about days off. Warsaw was raised from the ruins by the people's enthusiasm. Not every generation leaves such a memory behind it. Ours did."

That memory comes alive when you walk along the narrow streets of the Stare Miasto [Old Town], where every house -- "kamiennica" [an apartment building] -- was recreated according to drawings which had been preserved and from prewar photographs; when you stop at the capital's most lively point -- the intersection of Marszalkowska and Aleje Jerozolimskie; when you come out into the expanse of Victory Square and approach the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the monumental building -- also raised from the ruins -- of the Teatr Wielki; when you cross Krakowskie Prezedmiescie -- a street which looks just as it does in the old engravings; and when you pass through Warsaw's new residential districts. "Warsaw is...." a man-made monument to the first generation of builders of socialist Poland, to those who fought against the odious occupiers, struggled against internal reaction, which dreamed of a return to the bourgeois landowning system, and set an example of selfless labor for the sake of the motherland.

This example is a powerful educational factor. But in recent years, as I was also told by my interlocutors, who are in the habit of calling things by their names, it has not been used enough, particularly in relation to young people. It is no accident that the enemies of socialism launched and are continuing such a fierce attack on the recent history of socialist Poland, trying to falsify it. They sought to sow in people's minds -- including those who are just beginning their lives -- some kind of nihilist attitude to the country's recent past, an impression of that past as a chain of continuous errors and conflicts, as if there were no remarkable chapters worthy of pride in that past. Of course, the false agitators did some harm which, on the one hand, party veterans stressed in our talk, acts as a lesson and, on the other, requires an acceleration of the educational process. True words about the achievements of the generation which raised the capital from the ashes can and must play a substantial part here.

The memory lives on in Warsaw of the glorious days of the city's liberation and restoration. Solemn meetings with veterans, lectures and talks in museums are held here and the television devotes many programs to Warsaw. Noteworthy days link together reminiscences of the past, thoughts about today's crucial period in Polish history and ideas about the future.

...In the days leading up to the holiday, in accordance with an order by the authorities in the capital's voivodship, the Teatr Wielki, the Warszawa Philharmonia, museums and movie theaters are to resume normal activity.

Having survived the malicious folly of those who tried to blacken and destroy all that was created by the intensive labor of the builders of socialist Poland, its heroic, long-suffering capital is gradually returning to normal life.

"Warsaw lives...."

MOSCOW RADIO COMMENTS ON ZHIVKOV-CEAUSESCU TALKS

LD192150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] A communique on the results of the friendly visit to Romania by Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and his talks with Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, has been published in Bucharest. The communique notes that Romania and Bulgaria, together with the other fraternal countries and all progressive, peace-loving forces, will continue to struggle for the strengthening of the process of detente, international cooperation and the curbing of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race. Here is a news commentary by Viktor Levin:

The final communique on the meeting between Comrades Ceausescu and Zhivkov sets out the approach of the two socialist states to the most urgent problems of international life. It is important to note that this approach is determined by the agreed policy of all the countries of the socialist community. As the communique says, the parties stressed the topicality and importance of the proposals contained in the declaration adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states in May 1980. This document said in particular that central among the problems on which the strengthening of peace in Europe depends is the problem of military detente and disarmament on the continent.

At the present time -- and one can say this without the slightest risk of exaggeration -- this problem has acquired special, and perhaps even extreme, significance. In its first year in power the administration of U.S. President Reagan has made enormous efforts to break the approximate parity that exists in Europe between the NATO and Warsaw Pact forces, and now, artificially dramatizing the situation around Poland and whipping up tension, Washington has clearly set itself the task of poisoning the general political climate even more and of worsening the atmosphere for dialogue between East and West.

The American administration, using both blackmail and pressure, is actively forcing its partners and allies into this dangerous course. In these conditions the calm and balanced approach of the socialist states to the solution of the most important international problems not only serves as a contrast to the adventurist cries of certain Western politicians but also shows that the socialist countries will by no means yield to provocation and do not intend to adopt a noisy tone. The problems of war and peace and the cessation of the arms race, above all the nuclear missile race, will remain in the center of their agreed policy.

In a recent statement TASS noted that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are in favor of the continuation and strengthening of detente and peace on the European Continent and in the world as a whole. They -- and this is again confirmed by the results of the talks between Comrades Ceausescu and Zhivkov -- are pursuing and will invariably pursue a policy of peace.

SOVIET-ROMANIAN ECONOMIC PROTOCOL REPORTED

PM051515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Cooperation Develops"]

[Text] Talks have ended in Moscow between USSR and Romanian delegations. A protocol on trade between the two countries envisaging a further increase in Soviet-Romanian trade was signed on 21 December.

The protocol includes commitments by the two sides on a long-term trade agreement between the USSR and Romania in 1981-1985 and other agreements on economic cooperation in 1982.

Both sides proceeded from the 26th CPSU and 12th RCP Congress decisions and were guided by the accords reached between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and Romanian president, in the Crimea and by the results of the meeting of the two countries' heads of state -- N.A. Tikhonov and I. Verdet -- in Moscow in June.

In 1982 the Soviet Union will cotinue to supply various types of machinery and equipment, including metal-cutting machines, power and mining equipment, and transport facilities. Deliveries of raw materials important to the Romanian national economy, such as metallurgical coke and coking blends, ferriferous raw materials, cast iron, rolled ferrous metals, natural gas, paper pulp, asbestos, cotton and other products will also continue.

Romania will supply the USSR with traditional types of machinery and equipment, deliveries of which will be greater than in 1981. Purchases of chemical goods, lumber and consumer goods will continue to figure prominently in Soviet imports. In addition, the first deliveries of Romanian goods under the USSR-Romania agreement to cooperate in building the south Ukraine atomic power station on the territory of the USSR and the associated supply of electricity to Romania by the USSR will start in 1982.

The fulfillment of the commitments stipulated by the protocol will assist the planned development of both countries' national economies, increase production efficiency, ensure that the needs of the population of the Soviet Union and Romania are more fully met, and lay a good foundation for further developing and improving economic cooperation in the current 5-year plan.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of comradely mutual understanding.

The protocol was signed by N.S. Patolichev, minister of foreign trade, on behalf of the Soviet Government and by C. Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade, on behalf of the Romanian Government. The signing ceremony was attended by T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

MOSCOW REPORTS ON ROMANIAN OIL PRODUCTION

LD092256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] This year it will be 125 years since the first oil processing plant was put into operation in Romania. This branch of industry, however, can be regarded as one of the youngest in the country, because its development is connected with cooperation within the CEMA framework, correspondent Vladimir Ivanov reports from Bucharest.

This concerns first and foremost Soviet-Romanian relations. The USSR has become, for instance, one of the main buyers of oil processing installations, in the production of which Romania specializes. But Romania cannot ensure the production of all the equipment which is necessary for the allround processing of oil and production of a wide selection of chemicals. Here it is helped by the Soviet Union. At many chemical plants in Romania they produce artificial fibers, isopreme rubber, mineral fertilizers, herbicides and other chemicals using Soviet equipment.

The Soviet Union also supplies those chemical raw materials which demand extensive energy expenditure for their production.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union will make a substantial contribution to carrying out the task set by the 12th RCP Congress: to achieve chemical processing of 2 million tons of oil -- a sixth of the quantity extracted in Romania per year.

BREZHNEV THANKS CPCZ FOR BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

LD082128 Prague CTK in English 1721 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 8 Jan (CTK) -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and president, has sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak party in which he expressed his thanks for the congratulations on his 75th birthday.

Leonid Brezhnev said in the letter that he was very grateful for the high appreciation of his work which he regarded as appreciation of the work of the Soviet Communist Party and all Soviet people in building a communist society, in strengthening the unity of the socialist community, and in the persistent fight for peace, the process of detente and the halting of the arms race.

He stressed that Soviet communists and all the Soviet people rejoice sincerely at the friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries. He said that the Soviet Union will continue to develop them in the spirit of the principles of socialist internationalism to the benefit of the two countries' people.

SOVIET OFFICIAL VIEWS CSSR-SOVIET COOPERATION

AU081314 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Jan 82 p 6

[Interview givey by Yuriy Gavrilov, secretary of the Soviet section of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, to APN correspondent Aleksandr Drabkin: "Points of Contact in Cooperation;" place and date of interview not given]

[Summary] [Question] What is the significance of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation for the development of the two countries' national economies and how does it influence other countries of the socialist community?

[Answer] Let us start with bilateral cooperation. "The volume of economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR in the 1975-80 period exceeded more than four times the same indicator for the two preceding 5-year planning periods altogether." A number of projects were built in the CSSR with Soviet assistance: the V-1 nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice, the Prague subway or the Breclav enterprise for the production of phosphoric acid with an annual output of 60,000 tons (obviating the need for Czechoslovakia's imports of this product from capitalist countries. Speaking about the recent past, we can also mention the three rolling departments in the East Slovak iron works in Kosice with an annual production capacity of 3.75 million tons of rolled steel or the 90 km broad-guage line between the Soviet-Czechoslovak border and Kosice.

"In the 1981-85 period the volume of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries will increase about twofold in comparison with the preceding 5-year period. The two countries will cooperate in constructing more than 30 industrial and other projects."

The cooperation is bilateral. For example, Czechoslovakia took part in the construction of the Soyuz gas pipeline from Orenburg to the USSR's western border; in the construction of the high-voltage transmission line between Vinnitsa in the USSR and Albertirsa in Hungary; in the Fosforit plant in (Kingesepta); in the repair plant for Tatra trucks in Nizhnovartovsk in western Siberia; and so forth. These facilities are important for the socialist community as a whole.

Speaking about the multilateral importance of bilateral cooperation, we must also mention the Soviet participation in the construction of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Gabcikovo-Nagymaros project on the Danube. Beginning in 1983, the Soviet Union will build for the Gabcikovo part of the project 8 sets of water turbines with a total power-generating capacity of 720 mw.

An important role in Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation is held by nuclear power engineering. "In the past 5-year period alone more than Kcs8 billion were spent in the CSSR on building the technological base for the peaceful use of nuclear power, which was one-third of all investments in heavy industry. New modern departments have been built in the Skoda enterprise in Plzen, which produces the skeletons of reactors and the interior equipment. The [VZKG] engineering plant in Ostrava produces steam turbines and volume compensators."

The Tlmace plant produces separators and a number of enterprises supply special fittings for nuclear powerplants.

Czechoslovakia is today the second largest (after the USSR) producer of nuclear engineering equipment in the socialist community. By the end of this 5-year plan, the Skoda enterprise is to produce 14 reactors of the VVER-440 type.

While mastering the production of equipment for nuclear powerplants, the Czechoslovak industry has had to resolve a number of technical and technological tasks. This has raised the standard of the entire Czechoslovak heavy engineering industry.

Cooperation between Czechoslovak and Soviet organizations in building industrial plants and other facilities in developing countries is also not negligible.

"For example, in Bhilai in India a metallurgical plant is being expanded with the USSR's technical assistance. Czechoslovakia has supplied equipment for the cold cutting of metal sheets. In order to expand a plant that was built with the assistance of the Soviet experts, Czechoslovakia delivered to Turkey a rolling mill of the 700-type; and to Karachi in Pakistan, where a metal-working plant had been built with the USSR's technical assistance, a rolling mill of the 800-type. Soviet and Czechoslovak organizations are also cooperating closely in the construction of a metal-working plant in Nigeria."

TALYZIN, HULA LEAD USSR-CSSR JOINT TALKS

PM311231 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] The 22d session of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow 21-22 December.

The commission examining questions of further extending Soviet-Czechoslovak economic, scientific and technical cooperation arising from the agreements between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, in the Crimea last July.

Concrete measures were outlined for the further implementation of the long-term program for the development of specialization and coproduction between the USSR and the CSSR through 1990, the expansion of production sharing in a number of leading sectors of indsutry, the strengthening of direct production ties between cooperating enterprises and the development of robot building.

Questions associated with cooperation between Soviet and Czechoslovak organizations in the sphere of the modernization and expansion of enterprises in light and food industry, trade and consumer services to the population sere also examined.

In the course of the session the sides signed a number of agreements on specialization and coproduction.

The Soviet delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Czechoslovak delegation by V. Hula, deputy premier of the CSSR.

The commission's work passed in businesslike, friendly conditions and in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding.

BULGARIAN PARTY WORKERS VISIT LENINGRAD

PM111557 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 81 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Delegation From Bulgaria"]

[Text] A delegation of Bulgarian party workers headed by Tsuetan Nikolov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy chief of the BCP Central Committee International Relations and Foreign Policy Section, visited Leningrad yesterday. The guests are visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

There was a talk between delegation members and N.Ya. Suslov, secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom. The fraternal country's emissaries visited the Smolnyy Institute's V.I. Lenin Museum. They went on board the cruiser Aurora and visited the V.I. Lenin sports and concert complex.

The guests viewed the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad on Victory Square and laid flowers by its central sculptural group.

In the late evening of the same day, the guests departed for Moscow. They were accompanied on the trip by B.V. Panov, chief of a sector of a CPSU Central Committee department.

BULGARIAN WRITES IN IZVESTIYA ON HOPE FOR FUTURE

PM081549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Zhivkov Stoyanov, secretary of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front National Council, under the rubric "Entering 1982": "We Are Optimists"]

[Text] Sofia -- The change from one year to the next is a hypothetical moment, of course, but nevertheless, each time on the threshold of the new year we sum up the results of the past and ponder the future.

Putting it bluntly, an anxious time has befallen us. The scales of world politics are fluctuating. The provocative actions of the present Washington administration, NATO ringleaders and other cold war warriors have placed a heavy load on them. However, I shall make so bold as to state that they are still outweighed by the scale-pan containing the consistent, constructive foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community. There is no doubt that this is how the mighty force on which all progressive humanity pins its hopes.

For us, Bulgarians, as for Soviet people, the past year was very noteworthy. It was the year of the 26th CPSU and the 12th BCP congresses which molded a concise and clear action program for the two fraternal parties and fraternal peoples for the eighties. And it is very sumbolic that during the period preceeding the supreme party forums there emerged in Bulgaria from the depth of the people's hearts the slogan "Two Congresses -- A Single Goal." It was supported during precongress competition not only by communists but by all Fatherland Front activists and all workers of the country.

Bulgaria venerates the friendship with the Soviet Union. We will never forget Shipka Pass [scene of Russian and Bulgarian cooperation in battle against Turkey in 1877], the sacred blood shed by Russia's sons for our fatherland's liberation. We remember how Dimitur Blagoyev, on his return from Russia, laid the foundation for the Bulgarian working class' Marxist party. The name of Ivan Zagubanskiy, the first courier of Lenin's ISKRA, is sacred to each of us. The feats of Soviet soldier-liberators are unforgettable. And how about the new sacred objects and symbols of our friendship? Kozloduy Kremikovtsi, the Varna-Ilichevsk ferry, Martisa-Vostok.... Many things link us. Both a heroic past and an illustrious present.

I have been to the Soviet Union many times. And, on returning home to Bulgaria, I have always brought the brightest sentiments with me and every trip has left a profound impression on my heart. The Soviet land's successes and the contacts with friends and comrades in struggle fill the soul with confidence and optimism.

I recall the exciting days spent quite recently in west Siberia, and my acquaintance with Omsk, its monuments and sights. I sensed again the Soviet people's greatness of spirit before the eternal flame at the memorial to the Siberians who fell during the Great Patriotic War.

After Omsk we saw Tyumen and Surgut. Although in just a few words, I would like to express my admiration at what I saw. The people of that stern region have achieved tremendous successes. You can really feel the internationalis fraternal friendship of the peoples there. I admit that, as a Bulgarian, I felt proud that my fellow countrymen are also participating in the development of west Siberia's wealth.

We live in full view of all mankind. The world knows that, step by step, the socialist countries are scaling difficult new heights in their development. The decisions taken by the communists of the fraternal countries at their congresses recently have become the affair of the entire people.

The imperialists still entertain the hope of disuniting and embroiling the peoples of the unbreakable community of socialist countries. But these attempts are futile. The recent events in Poland were new evidence of this. We are strong and united. We view the future with optimism. We know that the future is ours.

BRIEFS

USSR-BULGARIAN COOPERATION PROTOCOL -- A protocol has been signed in Sofia on cooperation between the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Bulgaria and USSR for 1982. The document provides for the holding in Alma-Ata and Ashkhabad of Bulgarian economic days and the organizing in USSR of specialized exhibitions by a number of Bulgarian foreign trade organizations. The Soviet Union will participate widely in the international Plovdiv fairs and in specialized international exhibitions to be held in Bulgaria. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Jan 82 LD]

MESHNIKOV SPEAKS IN ITALY ON ECONOMIC TIES

PM200843 Rome LA REPUBLICA in Italian 16 Jan 82 p 27

["M.R." report: "No Gas: No Business With Moscow"]

[Text] Rome -- The threat is a clear one: If Italy cancels its participation in the Siberian gas pipeline project, the USSR will halt all commercial relations with Italy. It was issued not by a politician but by an economist, albeit an influential one: Stanislav Menshikov, former editor of the magazine NOVOYE VREMYA, then director of the UN Economic Forecasting and Planning Bureau in New York but now principally an economic adviser to the CPSU Central Committee.

Invited to the seminar on forecasts for the world economy organized by the General Federation of Italian Industrialists and Manufacturers, Menshikov drew a picture of isolation rather than openness on the part of the Soviet economy with respect to other countries. At least among economists, though not yet at Central Committee level, Menshikov said, there is a spreading conviction that Soviet exports are above all a waste of resources. This thesis goes against all the canons of the Western economy, but in the Soviet case is justified by export prices: They are drastically reduced simply to guarantee sales and thus obtain the necessary currency to ensure the balance of trade.

This Soviet tendency to isolationism is exacerbated by profound irritation with the United States, which Menshikov described as "an untrustworthy trading partner which offers no guarantees." He spoke in different terms of the Europeans, with whom, the Soviet economist observed, "shared interests" exist. The issue of the Siberian gas pipeline, however, is becoming a test case: "If you pull out of it," Menshikov concluded, "we will stop doing business with you."

TRIAL OF TURKISH TU LEADERS REPORTED

PM191643 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Attorneys Protest Over Trial in Istanbul"]

[Text] Ankara, 16 Jan -- At the trial in Istanbul of leaders and activists of the Turkish Confederation of Revolutionary Working Unions (DISK) A. Basturk, general chairman of the trade union association, has denied all charges against the confederation.

Pointing out that he and his colleagues are being tried for trade union activity, Basturk emphasized the absolute invalidity of the charges against DISK of attempting to "undermine the state," "betraying the motherland" and "taking part in acts of anarchy and terror." In a suit handed to the court presidium the DISK general chairman demanded that criminal proceedings for slander be instituted against (M. Yazar), chairman of Turkey's leading Union of Chambers of Trade and Industry and Stock Exchanges, (Kh. Narin), chairman of the Confederation of Employers' Unions, and A. Kabakli, a journalist on the rightwing newspaper TERCUMAN.

These people are trying to mislead Turkish public opinion with their lying fabrications about DISK, he declared. Basturk described these actions as a flagrant violation of the relevant decrees by the country's military authorities banning the expression of any conclusions or claims before the end of a trial.

However, the court rejected A. Basturk's suit as having no bearing on the trial. The local press notes that not all the attorneys appeared at yesterday's court session as a sign of protest at the arbitrary actions of the judge and the prosecutor.

Paris, 16 Jan -- "There can be no doubt that there is a lack of democracy in Turkey and that fundamental human rights are being violated," British Labor Party MP Tom Urwin, chairman of a special commission of the Council of Europe Consultative Assembly, stated at a press conference here. A 21-member Council of Europe delegation had spent a week in Turkey.

The participants in the trip disclosed that the possibility is now being considered of expelling Turkey from the Council of Europe in view of its violation of human rights. Trade unions and political parties are banned in Turkey and torture is certainly used in the jails, T. Urwin said. We met with lawyers who told us frankly about this.

L'HUMANITE today reports on the continuing arrests and trials of progressive figures in Turkey.

IVANITSKIY SEES NEO-NAZISM IN BUNDESWEHR

PM200905 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 16 January publishes on page three a 1,700-word article by Col G. Ivanitskiy under the headline "Neo-Nazis and the Bundeswehr," which points out that "the actions of rightists in the FRG at the present stage cannot be viewed in isolation from the activation of militarist and reactionary forces on an international scale." The Bundeswehr, Ivanitskiy claims, contains many supporters and members of the National Democratic Party, and neo-Nazis "also exert their influence on the army through the 'Union of Bundeswehr Reservists,'" "Their education in a spirit of hostility toward the peoples and armies of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is one of the 'traditional' avenues of the training of Bundeswehr servicemen," he continues, claiming that many works of a fascist nature are made available to the servicemen. The neo-Nazis, however, count mainly on the Bundeswehr officers, most of whom come from "the affluent exploiter classes who were the bulwark of Prussian militarism and Hitlerite fascism," whose traditions, he maintains, they are continuing. Finally, Ivanitskiy cites the GDR press' view that what is taking place in the Bundeswehr is an expression of "the true spirit of the army which, since it was formed, has become a breeding ground for neofascism." "The process of neo-Nazism's penetration of the FRG Armed Forces," he concludes, "is becoming a reality of West German actuality."

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES FRENCH ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

LD191920 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jan, TASS -- Ambassador of the French Republic Claude Arnaud has presented his credentials in the Kremlin today to Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov. [sentence as received]

Presenting the credentials, Claude Arnaud stressed the importance of developing the French-Soviet relations, which have rich traditions of long standing, for strengthening mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries. France, he said, strives to continue the dialogue with the Soviet Union for eliminating the obstacles, which crop up in the way of cooperation, in the interests of strengthening security in Europe and all over the world, for a peaceful settlement of conflicts.

Receiving the credentials, Vasiliy Kuznetsov pointed out that the common striving of the USSR and France for ensuring security in Europe, peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems had played a significant role in the development of the relations of confidence and mutual understanding on the European Continent, which have found their expression in the Helsinki Final Act. We, said Vasiliy Kuznetsov, are for a further development and strengthening of business cooperation with France on the basis of what has been achieved in recent years, for a productive dialogue along the principles of equality and mutual respect.

After the presentation of credentials and exchanges of speeches, Vasiliy Kuznetsov and Claude Arnaud had a talk taking part in which were Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Anatoliy Kovalyov, USSR deputy foreign minister.

GLUKHOV TERMS U.S. MIDEAST POLICY 'FAULTY'

LD192338 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Jan 82

[From "The Way We See It" program; commentary by PRAVDA observer Yuriy Glukhov]

[Text] The latest visit of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to the region has once agian demonstrated the true goals of the so-called new Middle East strategy of the Reagan administration. Here is what a PRAVDA observer, Yuriy Glukhov, had to say on this:

The present worsening in the Middle East is coming on the heels of the so-called new U.S. strategy in the region, a strategy that is to make up for the abortive Camp David diplomacy. The events in Egypt gave the White House a shock and speeded up this process. Emergency measures were adopted to save Camp David's heritage. Like it was in the past, stakes were put on Israel. Last November the United States and Israel signed a memorandum on understanding in strategic cooperation. In this way America got down to forming an official military pact with Israel. To justify its actions in Arab eyes, the United States could do no better than repeat lackluster statements about a Soviet menace, hopefully to conceal the real danger to the vital interests of the Arabs -- namely, the continuing Israeli occupation, the violation of the lawful rights of Palestinian Arabs and the mounting U.S. interference in the affairs of the region.

At the same time, the United States has been taking steps to establish control over the Arab countries there. Yuriy Glukhov makes these observations:

Egypt, the largest Arab country as it is, depends on the United States owing to the policy its previous president pursued. The Bright Star war games proved that Egypt is viewed as one huge base for the Rapid Deployment Force. The forms of the notorious strategic agreement are very much the same in the Sudan, Oman and Somalia, another three countries where the Pentagon has bases.

Or take U.S. policy in Saudi Arabia. The recent agreement on the sale of AWACS planes to the Saudis was presented by Washington as a pro-Arab gesture and balanced policy. Yuriy Glukhov says nothing can be further from the truth, and goes on:

American experts feel that AWACS planes sale to Saudi Arabia hasn't reduced the defense might of Israel. At the same time the Washington POST said the United States connects the sale with the hope to make its presence in Saudi Arabia permanent and to build bases there. Besides, arms sales to the Saudis benefit the Americans because Riyadh has always paid in hard currency and in cash.

About American policy in Saudi Arabia, Yuriy Glukhov writes: The arms sale to Riyadh is also a means of interference in internal affairs. President Reagan has already warned that Washington will never allow Saudi Arabia to become another Iran.

When Riyadh put forward a plan for a Middle East solution recently, Israel was quick to reject it. The Washington POST commented on the American attitude by saying that the Sauid plan seems a limited, and in some aspects unpalatable, document. The paper also said that it will take time and clever efforts and serious approach by the Americans to turn the document into something more. At the same time the United States acts as guarantor of Israel's military supremacy over the Arab countries and this, too, poses a threat to Saudi Arabia. Israel received the signing of the memorandum as a signal to action. In the final analysis the United States provoked the Israeli attempt to annex Syria's Golan Heights. At any rate, Israeli Defense Minister Sharon admits the Americans were aware of these plans.

U.S. interests in the Middle East go beyond those with Israel and the control over some cuntries in the region. That is why there is friction from time to time between Washington and Tel Aviv. Israeli expansionism often nonplusses the U.S. administration. This has occurred just now in connection with the annexation of the Golan Heights. The Americans suspended their strategic agreement with the Israelis and the latter said they would make it null and void, so Reagan was quick to assure that the agreement remains in force and that the United States continues to respect the principle of relations with Israel and continues to abide by its guarantees. No quarrels in the American-Israeli camp are likely to affect their alliance. According to Caspar Weinberger, the principled alliance with Israel remains firm and stable.

Yuriy Glukhov says this in conclusion: Anyone can see that the new American Middle East program is faulty. There is only one explanation why the United States has produced a strategy so contradictory and utterly unacceptable for the Arabs. It is easier to reinforce its positions in the Middle East.

COMMENTARY ON SINAI WITHDRAWAL AGREEMENT

LD192136 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 19 Jan 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program; commentary by Nikolay (Krichov)]

[Text] It has been announced in both Cairo and Tel Aviv that agreement has been reached in the bilateral talks held in the Egyptian capital on almost all the issues concerning the date of Israeli evacuation from the occupied sector of the Sinai Peninsula next April.

According to news agency reports, it transpires that Tel Aviv has succeeded in achieving the objectives it had fixed for itself well before these talks with regard to two aspects of the forthcoming evacuation from Sinai. The Israeli defense minister and the head of the Israeli negotiating delegation said -- before Cairo and in a categorical manner -- that Israel does not intend to leave anything in the northern sector of Sinai that would enable the Egyptians to immediately begin settlement in this region. And in this Tel Aviv has been successful.

On the other hand, Tel Aviv will be able to evacuate all the farming euqipment in the Yamit Zone even after the evacuation of the Israeli forces on 25 April. Tel Aviv has also achieved its aims with regard to another issue, a bigger and more important one: Israel has succeeded in securing an agreement that after the return to Egypt of the islands of Tiran and Sanafir, situated in the Red Sea at the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba, units of the so-called Sinai Multinational Forces will be stationed there. As is known, this force consists mainly of units of the American Rapid Deployment Force.

Thus, Tel Aviv benefits from the Camp David deal, and even here secures for itself military and political advantages and a military presence for its American protectors. Besides, the Camp David superpartner, the United States, is not going to be deprived of a share: By setting foot on the Tiran and Sanafir islands, the Pentagon automatically secures a new military naval base at the heart of the strategically important Red Sea and in direct proximity to the oilfields of the Gulf region.

It is not difficult to understand the practical meaning of this if we recall the many bellicose utterances made by Washington officials concerning their readiness to intervene in the domestic affairs of the oil-producing countries in the event of a threat to the United States' so-called vital interest in this area.

IZVESTIYA ON U.S., ISRAELI ROLE IN IRAN-IRAQ WAR

LD192148 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 19 Jan 82

["Who Profits by Conflict?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jan, TASS -- "The United States and its 'strategic ally' in the Middle East, Israel, have played a sinister role in stirring up the present-day war between Iraq and Iran whose relations, as it is, are heavily burdened by mutual claims," IZVESTIYA writes today.

"The United States is trying to take advantage of the Iran-Iraq conflict to distract the attention of the anti-imperialist and patriotic forces of the region from tackling the main task: the struggle against Israel's continued aggression, against the Camp David collusion, for the restoration of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine," the article says. The U.S. administration would also like to ensure that Iran and Iraq, two important anti-imperialist centres, should be unable to take part in the overall front of the struggle of the peoples of the Near and Middle East against Israel's annexationist policy.

"Therefore it is not accidental that the Iran-Iraq conflict coincided in time with the strengthening of 'strategic cooperation' between the United States and Israel, with the attempts to revive the Camp David collusion, to involve in it some 'moderate' Arab regimes," the article says. "It is also characteristic that Israel's piratic policy against neighbouring Arab states has been considerably intensified..." Touching upon allegations made in the West about "Soviet involvement" in the stirring up on the conflict, the newspaper describes them as an attempt to distract peoples of the Near and Middle East from their struggle against imperialist penetration of those regions, against Israel's annexationist policy.

The article expresses the hope that both participants in hostilities show good will and that goodneighbourly relations will be established between the two countries.

RPP RESPONDS TO 'UKRAZ ON SOVIET-SAUDI RELATIONS

LD192144 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Mr. (Hashim 'Abd al-Hashim), editor in chief of 'UKAZ, published in Jidda, tries to justify the Saudi royal palace's reservations about phasing out the country's subordination to the United States. What aroused the need for this justification were the growing demands by Saudis that Riyadh rectify its policy of receiving one-sided guidance from Washington by establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

What prevents the ruling circles of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom from responding to these demands? Mr. (Hashim 'Abd al-Hashim) answers this question in his newspaper, alleging that the Saudi authorities are concerned about the Soviet military presence in the Red Sea and Afghanistan and as long as Moscow is there it is not possible even to talk about establishing diplomatic relations with it.

Moreover, he demands that Moscow admit the impartiality of his criticism.

Setting aside the fact that the essential factor in the question of establishing diplomatic relations is mutual desire, we would like to note that (Hashim 'Abd al-Hashim) prevaricates in his answer to the readers of his newspaper, 'UKAZ.

Many of them, fed up with endless repetitions of the cheap imperialist myth about the so-called the Soviet danger, are searching 'UKAZ's pages for news of what specific steps Riyadh is taking to avert the real danger to their country, which is precisely represented by the massing of the U.S. military fleet close to the Arabian Peninsula's coasts, the existance of U.S. military bases in Oman and on Saudi territory itself, Washington's use of Israel as a tool for aggression against the Arabs and the U.S. policy of intimidation of sovereign states, both in the Middle East and elsewhere.

Even if the U.S. danger did not hinder Riyadh from establishing special relations with Washington, why then should the Soviet Union's assistance to avert this danger be a hindrance to the establishment of Saudi-Soviet diplomatic relations? (Hashim 'Abd al-Hashim) could not furnish a persuasive answer to this question, nor would attempts to justify Saudi Arabia's isolation by alleging that Riyadh does not desire a super-power confrontation help him here.

U.S. policy itself is the source of tension in southwest Asia, whether in the Middle East, the Red Sea basin, the Arabian Gulf, Afghanistan or anywhere else. For precisely that reason, many Arab leaders see in the consolidation of their countries' relations with the Soviet Union a means to protect their countries' independence and sovereignty. However, 'UKAZ's chief editor ignores these facts and terrifies his fellow citizens with the danger of discrimination [tamyiz] by the Soviet Union if diplomatic relations are established with it. He alleges that the Soviet Union attempts to control the Arab countries with which it maintains such relations. However, this characterizes not the Soviet Union but rather the United States, which has special relations with Riyadh. Suffice it to recall the humiliating conditions Washington imposed on Saudi Arabia in selling it AWACS aircraft. The threats emanating continuously from Washington to occupy the Saudi oil wells should also be recalled. As for the Soviet Union, it maintains its relations with Arab and other countries on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. It has never done anything to make these countries accuse it of discrimination. If these accusations are circulating in Saudi Arabia, it is only because there are influential quarters there that accuse Saudi Arabian foreign policy of being guided by the United States, a matter that will inflict the gravest harm on the national interests.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES GROMYKO, KHADDAM SPEECHES

PM191649 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko gave a luncheon in 'A.H. Khaddam's honor.

Delivering a speech, A.A. Gromyko said:

In recent years Soviet-Syrian meetings at the highest and other levels have become a firm part of the practice of relations between our countries. Their intensiveness and great political substance are a good indicator of the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria in the struggle for peace on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty between our countries.

In the light of what is now happening in the world one feels particularly the need for our two friendly countries to discuss thoroughly, and, as always, in a spirit of mutual understanding, the most important and acute international questions.

Our exchange of opinions has confirmed with new force the broad coincidence of views on these questions. It has shown that the Soviet Union and Syria intend to continue to come out with positions of peace and respect for the peoples' rights in Near East affairs and in international affairs as a whole.

The present far from simple development of world events cannot fail to arouse serious concern in everyone who is devoted to peace not only in words but also in practice and who seeks to block the path of the policy of aggression and to dissipate the storm clouds of military danger in whatever part of the world they may gather. And the Near East is one of the most dangerously explosive regions.

The biggest power in the West, the United States, has adopted a policy of giving the arms race spiral a new twist, creating increasingly destructive and inhuman means for the mass destruction of people and fabricating international crises and conflicts.

It is not concern for maintaining a healthy political climate in international relations but confrontation, not mutually advantageous cooperation based on equality but the desire for military superiority; that determines Washington's conduct in international affairs today.

U.S. leading figures behave as though the whole world or at least a good half of it is their "ranch," where they are free to act as they think fit. Hence their persistent desire, disregarding the fundamental interests of the peoples of West Europe, to deploy new types of nuclear weapons there. And hence their attempts to interfere flagrantly in the internal affairs of sovereign states and to blackmail those among them whose policy is not to their liking.

For the Near East the American administration's foreign policy course has also entailed a sharp intensification of tension and practical steps aimed at asserting and broadening its military-political presence there. And this course of Washington's is a kind of leaven for the growth of Israel's expansionist desires.

A fresh example of this is Israel's attempts to legalize the annexation of the Golan Heights, which are primordial Syrian territory. The whole world knows what the Golan Heights are and to whom they belong. They are Syria's land. The Soviet Union resolutely condemns these Israeli claims. They are illegal. They can only be regarded as international piracy.

It is clear that Tel Aviv would not have behaved so provocatively if it had not felt the support and, moreover, the encouragement of Washington.

Does the U.S. threat, for example, to use its veto in the Security Council in order to prevent the adoption of effective measures which would put the insolent aggressor in his place not constitute, in fact, encouragement of his ambitions and claims based on such expansion at the expense of other countries and peoples?

Tel Aviv was in fact prompted to annex the Golan Heights by the agreement on so-called "strategic cooperation" signed shortly before that between the United States and Israel. And only hopeless political simpletons could be deceived by the performance staged over the "suspension" of that agreement -- it is designed to divert attention from the fact that Washington and Tel Aviv have become direct accomplices in aggressive actions against the Arabs.

The creation of the so-called multinational -- but, in point of fact, American -- occupation force on the Sinai Peninsula is also a constituent part of the U.S. anti-Arab designs. Experience teaches that the American military, if only the slightest opportunity presents itself, plants its soldier's boot on other people's lands quickly and with tremendous alacrity but is very reluctant to remove that boot.

How much more blood must be shed in the Near East before Washington realizes that the fate of the peoples of this region is not to be decided with an American Marine's or an Israeli commando's bayonet point?

It would seem to be high time that Israel's leaders learned that it is impossible to ensure the state's reliable security by following paths of territorial seizures and flouting the legitimate rights of neighbors. But Tel Aviv behaves as though it hoped that the injustice being perpetrated with regard to the Arabs would continue forever. This is adventurism bordering in the long term on political suicide. He who builds his territorial claims on Arab countries on biblical postulates ought to know that to base a policy on myths -- whether biblical and, moreover, retouched myths, or torahs -- is a very unreliable way of acting in international affairs.

But the chief thing is not to forget the recent lessons of world history. It is as though some shroud of self-glorification were preventing certain Israeli figures from seeing the present day and the future of the Near East in real perspective. And one of these realities consists in the fact that the Arabs will never resign themselves to the occupation of their lands or waive their right to be free and independent.

In their struggle to safeguard their sovereign rights and for a comprehensive and just Near East settlement the Arab countries and peoples can continue to rely firmly on the Soviet Union's support. For us this is a principled course. It has been formulated by CPSU congresses and we will follow this course unswervingly.

The whole world knows the main points which the Soviet Union advocates in connection with the task of a Near East settlement:

There is the full withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied by them;

There is the granting of the right to independent existence to the Arab people of Palestine, including the creation of their own state;

And, third, all states of the Near East, including Israel, have the right to peaceful existence and development.

As L.I. Brezhnev declared, "we are prepared to cooperate with everyone who values the ideals of justice and who wants lasting peace in the Near East." This consistent policy of ours also manifested itself in the proposal on a Near East settlement that was advanced at our party's 26th congress.

Of course, the Soviet Union will also do everything necessary to ensure that the bilateral relations between our countries develop and strengthen and that Soviet-Syrian cooperation becomes increasingly effective day by day.

In his reply speech, 'A.H. Khaddam emphasized that the talks were held in a friendly atmosphere and that this meeting was the first since the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between our countries in 1980. The main thing in our talks was that they touched directly on those questions which concern us all now -- the situation in the Near East and the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights. Israel's decision to annex the Golan represents a great threat to Syria, the Near East and the whole world. We examined these questions thoroughly. Everything attests that strong ties and sound relations exist between our countries.

The annexation of the Golan Heights is a violation of all the decisions adopted by the United Nations in connection with Israel's aggression. It was clear to us right from the start that the Camp David agreements were aimed at establishing U.S. hegemony over the Near East region and encouraging Israel to take further criminal actions. This course is aimed at the total liquidation of the Palestine resistance movement and other progressive movements and leads to the assertion of Zionism and American imperialism in the Near East. We are resolutely opposed to the Camp David compact and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. We will resolutely counteract all these plots directed against our country and we are convinced that the USSR, the socialist community countries and all progressive forces will be on our side in the current struggle.

The development of Syria's cooperation with the Soviet Union is the cornerstone of our foreign policy. Speaking of this, President H. al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic emphasized, in particular, that the friendship between our countries serves the cause of progress and peace. We also believe that the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front must strengthen still further in order to deal a worthy rebuff to all the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism. We are also opposed to imperialist interference in Poland's affairs and we resolutely support the Polish People's Republic.

Friends, 'A.H. Khaddam said in conclusion, we will continue our just struggle and are confident that we will, in the final analysis, gain the upper hand over the intrigues of imperialism, whatever our sacrifices and difficulties. We will struggle until we achieve the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and ensure the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination.

At the luncheon were B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR ministers and other officials. On the Syrian side were the persons accompanying the minister, and also (V. Khezbbor), Syrian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

SYRIAN PARTY OFFICIAL RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION

LD191528 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1107 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Damascus, 19 Jan (TASS) -- The deputy secretary general of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, has received a CPSU Party workers' delegation led by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the conditions of friendship and cooperation existing in relations between the two parties. The situation in the Near East was discussed. Agreement on the aggressive nature of Israel's decisions to annex the Golan Heights which belong to Syria, was confirmed. The head of the Soviet delegation expressed the support of the USSR for the legal struggle being carried out by Syria and the Arab peoples for the liberation of territories occupied by Israel, and for the restoration of rights which have been trampled on by the aggressor.

BELYAKOV REPORTS DEMONSTRATIONS IN SUDAN

LD172036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Middle East correspondent Vladimir Belyakov report]

[Text] According to reports from Sudan, mass demonstrations against the antipeople's domestic and foreign policy of President Numayri now embrace the whole of the country. It is mainly young people who are taking part in them. Trying to hold back the wave of demonstrations, the authorities have closed all educational establishments and several thousand people have been arrested.

The stimulus for the current manifestations has been the government's decision to abolish subsidies for a number of basic essentials, which has led to a sharp increase in prices. This decision was made under pressure from the IMF as a necessary condition for Sudan to obtain a big loan, chiefly intended for the purchase of modern arms from the United States. Washington would like to tie Khartoum more firmly in [word indistinct] of its policy. The Sudanese Government has supported the anti-Arab Camp David deal, has agreed to provide opportunities for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces to use Sudanese military bases and has thrown open the country's doors to Western monopolies. As a result, Sudan, already one of the world's poorest countries, has got into a state of acute political and economic crisis. President Numayri's attempts to consolidate his position by conducting a course of guns instead of butter have just worsened this crisis and have brought about the current anti-government mass demonstrations.

TIKHONOV LUCIO LARA BEGIN SOVIET-ANGOLAN TALKS

LD200848 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jan, TASS -- Soviet-Angolan talks started in the Kremlin today. Taking part in the talks are member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party, member of the Standing Commission (Presidium) of the People's Assembly Lucio Lara.

Lucio Lara is staying in Moscow on an official friendly visit. He arrived here Monday at the head of a party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Angola.

SWAPO LEADER NUJOMA BLAMES WEST IN NAMIBIA ISSUE

LD191900 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Dar-es-Salaam, 19 Jan, TASS -- Speaking in a TASS interview, SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] President Sam Nujoma said that behind-the-scenes actions of imperialist powers with the United States at the head, their criminal cooperation with the racist regime of South Africa in the economic, political and military fields, was the main obstacle hindering Namibia from attaining independence.

Sam Nujoma said that the refusal of the West to join in the sanctions against the apartheid state and the fact that the United States prevented the adoption of a resolution condemning South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and other front-line states demonstrated that U.S. imperialism was openly supporting the reactionary Pretoria regime. Official Washington and its allies in Western Europe were working insistently to remove the Namibian issue from under U.N. control, and to settle the problem in keeping with their own plan.

SWAPO president said that the proposals of imperialist states which belong to the so-called "contact group" served the same goal. The (?West's) "initiatives" were aimed at sabotaging the process of attainment of independence by Namibia. The "contact group" member-countries, Sam Nujoma stressed, acted in that case as colonial powers regarding Namibia as their joint holding.

However, the Namibian people, he said, were not waiting fro anyone to bring independence to them. Under the guidance of SWAPO the patriots were scaling up armed struggle for freedom. Sam Nujoma expressed the conviction that force [word indistinct] could make South African [word indistinct] grant independence to Namibia.

SWAPO president said that in their struggle the Namibian people relied on the progressive forces of Africa and the whole world. He expressed profound (?gratitude to) the government and the people of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for selfless assistance and support of the just cause of (?Namibia's) liberation from racist occupationists.

LAWYER VIEWS THE STATE, HUMAN RIGHTS

PM151131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 82 p 3

[Candidate of Legal Sciences E. Kuzmin article under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "The State, the Individual and Human Rights"]

[Text] The modern monopoly bourgeoisie has learned to be expert in concealing the anti-popular, antihuman, exploitative nature of its state, and it increasingly frequently dons the garb of defender of "general human" values. Bourgeois ideologists try to depict the socialist state as "suppressing the individual."

The class motives for such an approach are extremely clear -- to substitute bourgeois imitations for the ideals of true democracy and some kind of abstract "human rights" for the citizen's real legal status. The aim is to justify capitalism, and at the same time to slander socialism, which, in reality, for the first time in history, ensures the necessary conditions for a worthy existence for man and for the all-round manifestation of his creative forces and potential in various spheres of public and personal life.

1.

In the bourgeois ideologists' arguments, attention is drawn to the approach to the problem of the state and the individual from the standpoints of individualism and extreme subjectivism, the absolutization of innate characteristics and so forth. For instance, attempts to reduce the nature of man to the totality of his biological characteristics serve to "justify" the view that social relations -- whatever their historical form -- are inevitably in opposition to man and "deform" and "alienate" his individuality.

The soil which nurtures individualism is the private ownership mentality and morality. The competitive attitude engendered by private ownership and the desire for selfish success divide people and set them against each other. This is the origin of the absolutization of "sovereign human rights" and the negation of collective principles. Bourgeois individualism undermines people's awareness of their social duty and severely narrows the range of their thoughts and interests.

Scientific communism sees man not as an isolated, self-contained unit, but from a concrete, historical viewpoint. A person lives and acts within society and is a representative of a certain class. Every manifestation of his vitality, as well as his attitude toward nature and toward himself and other people, can only be genuinely human in the condition of social existence and this or that form of collective communal living. That is why the founders of Marxism regarded the revolutionary transformation of society and its reorganization on communist principles as a decisive condition of man's liberation.

Experience shows that only a society which has transformed itself into a "single cooperative of working people" (V.I. Lenin) subordinates all its spheres of activity to man's interests and to his all-round, creative development and creates fundamentally new production, sociopolitical and spiritual relations, thereby establishing true democracy and humanism. Collectivism and the control of united individuals over production and forms of intercourse act as a powerful lever for social transformations.

On the basis of this fertile soil the socialist way of life holds the typical qualities of the Soviet person, such as political maturity and social optimism, devotion to communist ideals and his moral education [obrazovannest], so to speak, of which one attribute is concern for other people and for the common cause. All this, in its turn, promotes the development of an active life stance in the citizen and helps to overcome the vestiges of habits and morals alien to socialism and to unite the person with his own state -- the state of the whole people.

A characteristic feature of mutual relations between the state and the individual is the principle of socialist humanism, first expressed in the Communist Manifesto and enshrined in the new USSR Constitution, that "the free development of each is a condition of the free development of all."

Our ideological opponents sometimes try to accuse socialism of allegedly dissolving the individual within the collective, belittling the individual and giving priority to the economic organization of society to the detriment of the individual's interests. That is unfounded slander. It is socialism, regarding the individual as the supreme value, which ensures favorable conditions for his all-round development and for the satisfaction of man's diverse material and spiritual requirements. That is why human rights under socialism are a means of revealing the individual's creative forces and a powerful, effective lever for elevating and satisfying his needs and interests and revealing his capabilities and talents.

2.

Communists have no reason to avoid serious discussion of human rights. The victory of the socialist system in our country really ensured, for the first time in the world, universal respect for political, social and personal rights and freedoms and wide access for all members of society to labor, education, science, and culture and state administration. The whole of history shows that the banner of real human rights and freedoms is the banner of socialism, since real democracy and true humanism are incompatible with the preservation of economic and social inequality or national and racial discrimination.

It is well-known, for instance, that in the United States one percent of the population holds one-fourth of the nation's property, while about 30 million ordinary Americans are condemned to an existence below the "poverty line," and the Reagan administration is steering a course toward further cuts in expenditure on social needs and toward robbing the have-nots. Millions of British working people have become "redundant people" and are subjected to discrimination. The situation is no better in other capitalist countries. The scourge of the working people is mass unemployment, the inequality of women, racism and reactionary nationalism. Flagrant inequality and the unlimited power of the "golden calf" characterize the spheres of education, health care and state administration. Representation in Parliament, and particularly participation in the work of the government apparatus, which is invested with far more effective powers, is, as a rule, the "lot of the elite" -- the moneybags and their direct henchmen.

Displaying hypocritical "concern" for the "democratization" and "humanization" of socialism, bourgeois ideologists and rightwing revisionists seek in every way to push their own ideas about democracy, emasculate its real social content and identify it with the multiparty system, the election struggle or the existence of a parliamentary opposition. They preserve an obstinate silence on the most important thing -- the question of guaranteeing the rights and freedoms proclaimed, of creating the conditions within the state for the normal functioning of representative institutions and other institutions elected by the population and of the accountability of deputies to the electors -- that is, of factors without which real people's power is inconceivable.

That is why their concepts cannot withstand confrontation with life. The process of the degeneration of bourgeois democracy is manifested increasingly clearly in the consistent replacement of legality with lawlessness and tyranny and in the widespread repressions against people with progressive views and convictions. The practice of "bans on professions," the mass monitoring of telephone conversations and inspection of correspondence, the keeping of files on tens and hundreds of thousands of "political unreliables," the open persecution of people for racial and religious reasons -- that is by no means a complete list of the directions in which citizens' rights and freedoms are flouted every day in capitalist countries.

And when the struggle of the people's masses to preserve and extend their gains of rights and freedoms begins to threaten the omnipotence of capital, the bourgeoisie and its ideologists discard their democrats' masks. At times the very concept of democracy is discarded as "obsolete," as a form of political power which is allegedly not in tune with the present age and is even retarding scientific and technical progress. Blasphemy it may be, but the learned defenders of capitalism have invented a "theory" whereby it appears that for the sake of "freedom" citizens must renounce the desire for social justice. Prime Minister M. Thatcher, leader of the British Tories, went even further, stating that "equality of opportunity becomes a nonsense unless it presupposes the right of inequality."

In this connection it is not surprising that numerous commentaries by bourgeois ideologists -- both during the nationwide discussion of the draft USSR Constitution in 1977 and after its adoption -- kept quiet about or minimized the rights to labor, education, health care, housing and so forth which are clearly enshrined in our fundamental law and are really guaranteed by the socialist state. Yet in most capitalist countries the very act of demanding such rights on the part of the working people is persecuted as an act hostile to the existing system.

As a result of a stubborn class struggle and under the influence of the powerful example of real socialism, working people in the West have succeeded in recent years in gaining some success in the sphere of labor relations, social security and electoral law and in exacting certain concessions from those in power. These gains are a considerable asset, since, on the one hand, they act as a certain barrier to antidemocratic manifestations of the dominance of capital, and on the other they strengthen the starting points, the bridgehead from which the working class and working people wage their assault in the struggle for social progress. However, because of the halfhearted, inconsistent implementation of such measures, which stems from the very nature of the capitalist system, no reforms can really guarantee the rights and freedoms which are proclaimed.

The guarantees of Soviet citizens' rights become stronger as our society develops. This is convincingly indicated by the successful implementation of the extensive social program elaborated by the 24th, 25th CPSU Congresses and the impressive plans outlined for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the period through 1990. Through the staunch, conscientious labor of millions of people, tremendous wealth is created; humane socialist principles determine its just utilization -- for the benefit of all society and of every working person.

The USSR Constitution's provisions on citizens' participation in the administration of state and public affairs are being consistently implemented, as are those on improving socialist people's power. In the conditions of socialism a well-oiled, efficient mechanism created by the masses' historic creativity operates, ensuring the full expression of interests and political representation of all classes, strata and social and professional groups in society, all nations and ethnic groups. It has been calculated that in our country one in every four citizens over the age of 18 participates actively in some form in the day-to-day management of state affairs.

Thanks to the Communist Party's concern and efforts, in recent years the activity of the soviets has been stepped up particularly and their potential has become even more clearly visible. Constant attention is devoted to extending and deepening the soviets' ties with the people's masses, fulfilling the voters' instructions and generalizing positive experience of soviet work and disseminating it everywhere.

The idea of interpreting democracy in the Western fashion -- as "political pluralism" and the free struggle of heterogeneous class forces -- is unacceptable to the society of working people, where the objective class foundations of the institutionalization of political differences have themselves been overcome.

Any artificial attempts to install such "pluaralist models" in socialist countries are aimed at a return to political forms discarded by history and serve to further the tasks of degenerating the socialist system.

The development of democracy in all spheres of state and public life and at all levels is a necessary condition of successful progress along the path of communist building, but it must be borne in mind that it is a question of the development of specifically socialist democracy, and no other form of democracy.

3.

An integral part of mutual relations between the state and the individual is the imposition of certain duties on each member of society. The essence of the truly scientific approach to this problem is expressed extremely clearly in Marxist-Leninist teaching on society. "There are no rights without duties, no duties without rights," it was proclaimed in K. Marx's provisional charter of the International Association of Workers. And F. Engels, in his notes on the draft German social democratic program, wrote: "Instead of 'For equal rights for all,' I suggest: "For equal rights and equal duties for all,' and so forth. Equal duties are, for us, a particularly important addition to bourgeois-democratic rights, stripping them of their specifically bourgeois sense" (K. Marx and F. Engels, "Works," Vol 22, p 235).

The consistent strengthening of discipline and organizations, high civic responsibility and strict observance of the laws and other injunctions are a necessary condition for the further development of socialist democracy, the growth of Soviet people's well-being and the increasingly full satisfaction of their material and spiritual needs. It is these noble goals which are served by the duties, enshrined in the USSR Constitution, to respect the rules of socialist communal living, to work conscientiously, to safeguard and strengthen socialist ownership, to defend the motherland and protect state interests, to show concern for children's upbringing and to bear the lofty title of citizen of the USSR with dignity.

"In essence it is a question of finding a harmonious combination of each person's interests and rights on the one hand and the interests and rights of the collective, society and the state on the other," L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "that is perhaps one of the most complex tasks. We want to resolve it by building a communist society, a society in which every person can reveal himself most fully and to the greatest benefit (to himself and others), displaying all the good that nature had endowed him with. We may not be following our chosen path as rapidly as we would like or without shortcomings, but what we have already done convinces us that we are following the right path."

In the West arguments are often heard to the effect that Soviet citizens' rights and freedoms are broad enough in themselves, but that they allegedly come to nothing because their enjoyment is dependent on the interests of state and society. Yes, the new fundamental law does say: "Citizens' exercise of their rights and freedoms must not damage the interests of society and the state or the rights of other citizens." Does this norm contain a limitation? Of course, since it indicates the "limits" of citizens' conduct. But, being quite clearly directed against extremes of permissiveness, this norm acts as a reliable defense against anarchy and arbitrariness and is a guarantee of true freedom for the individual. And that is fully in accord with the working people's interests. The demands emanate from among the masses: Strengthen the responsibility of those who avoid socially useful labor; increase exactingness; impose stricter punishment on idlers, speculators, presistent drunkards, embezzelers of state property and all those who like unearned income.

The legislative system which exists in the conditions of the socialist society is a reliable legal basis for the implementation of humanist ideals and a powerful lever for the execution of concrete tasks in communist creation.

That is why anyone who sets himself against the law and flouts its norms -- be it an embezzler of socialist property or a violator of public order, a bribetaker, someone guilty of window dressing or an inveterate lover of red tape who does not reckon with the working people's interests -- is an enemy of progress, humanism and morality. Socialist democracy is not compatible with barrack-like bureaucratic systems or with anarchic self-will with respect to the principles and provisions enshrined in the USSR Constitution.

The peoples of the world and the progressive public can see increasingly clearly the hypocritical, demagogic nature of bourgeois propaganda's slanderous campaigns in defense of "human rights" in the USSR and other socialist countries. Historical experience has shown that nothing is higher or more meaningful in the sphere of human rights than the rights of the conscientious working person -- the true master of socialist society and of his own people's state, which is implementing in practice the ideals of social justice and humanism.

LIGHT, TEXTILES INDUSTRY TU CONGRESS HELD

LD142338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2204 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Questions concerning raising the quality of consumer goods were at the center of attention of delegates of the Congress of Trade Unions of Workers of the Textile and Light Industry which has ended in Moscow. In the report it was noted that large funds are being allocated for the development of the industry. CPSU Central Committee Secretary Kapitonov, USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Makeyev and AUCCTU Chairman Shibayev participated in the work of the congress.

BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO BELORUSSIAN BUILDERS

PM200835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] To all the construction workers, installation workers and operators and all participants in the construction of enterprises of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry.

Dear comrades!

I warmly congratulate you on a remarkable labor victory -- the successful fulfillment of the 1981 socialist pledges for commissioning production capacities ahead of schedule at light industry enterprises.

Capacities at the spinning and weaving factory in Kobrin, the Brest carpet and textile production association, the sewn goods factories in the cities of Soligorsk and Orsha, and the Dubrovo and Oshmyany flax mills were commissioned ahead of the set deadlines in the republic, which is substantial contribution to the successful implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions on further increasing consumer goods production and improving Soviet people's well-being.

The labor success attained is the result of persistent work in improving the management of capital construction, widespread introduction of the team contract, cadres' increased skill, effective collaboration and labor cooperation between all participants in construction, and considerable organizational and political work on the part of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

I express confidence that your example in mobilizing efforts and facilities to fulfill targets ahead of schedule for the installation of light industry establishments will serve the successful fulfillment of the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

I wish you, dear comrades, good health, happiness and new labor achievements.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

PARTY MEETINGS CONVENE IN ASHKHABAD, CHARDZHOU

GF191911 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] A plenum of the Ashkhabadskiy Obkom was held in Ashkhabad today. The plenum reviewed economic achievements and specified the oblast's workers tasks for fulfilling plans and socialist pledges during 1982 in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the instructions and recommendations Comrade Brezhnev issued at that plenum.

Comrade Annaorazov, member of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau and Ashkhabadskiy Obkom first secretary, read a report to the plenum. The plenum was also addressed by [name indistinct], candidate member of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of the Ashkhabad Gorkom.

The plenum passed the appropriate resolutions on questions discussed, adopted socialist pledges of the oblast's workers for 1982 and concluded by accepting a socialist emulation agreement with workers of Tashauzskaya Oblast.

At the same time, a meeting was organized by the most active workers of the Chardzhouskaya Oblast's party organizations. The meeting reviewed the results of fulfilling the State Plans for Economic and Social Development in 1981 and tasks of the party organs, [word indistinct], trade unions, the Komsomol and other economic organizations for successfully fulfilling plans and socialist pledges during the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan in light of the demands of the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum.

The meeting was addressed by [name indistinct], Chardzhouskiy Obkom second secretary. The meeting passed resolutions on questions discussed, adopted socialist pledges of the oblast's workers during the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and concluded by accepting a socialist emulation agreement with workers of Maryyskaya and Krasnovodskaya Oblasts and with workers of the Uzbek Bukharskaya and Kashkadarinskaya Oblasts during 1982.

NEW LATVIAN STATE LABOR COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

WA181400 [Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian on 30 December publishes on page three a Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree appointing Valeriy Nilolayevich Chevachin as chairman of the Latvian SSR State Committee on Labor and freeing V.V. Leonova from the same post in connection with her retirement.

SCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES CONFERENCE IN KIEV

OW200604 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2300 GMT 19 Jan 82

[From the "Vremya" program]

[Text] A republican scientific-practical conference was held in Kiev today on the subject: The meaning of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's book "Remembrances" for the future improvement of the politico-ideological, working, and moral education of the working classes.

Party veterans, front-ranking workers and innovators in industry, workers in artistic associations, and in the mass information and propaganda media were invited to the conference.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee delivered an address:

[Begin Shcherbitskiy recording] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's new work consists of deep reflections on the formative path of the Soviet person, whose life is linked with the history of our homeland, the destiny of the working classes, and to the destiny of our whole nation.

It is the passionate, inspired word of an eyewitness of and active participant in the main events of our country's post-October history.

It is a shining story of the sources of Soviet patriotism and love of homeland and of devotion to the party, to the great cause of Lenin, to the sources of proletarian internationalism.

Leonid Ilich's book arms us with measured guidelines in our ideological work, which has always been one of our party's paramount concerns, an important medium of its link with the masses and of its strength and authority.

Leonid Ilich's work, comrades, is not only a remembrance of the past, of one's experiences; its substance is directly addressed to today. It is inextricably linked to the prospects of the future moral and spiritual development of our socialist society. In this sense it can be said that Leonid Ilich's "Remembrances" is a passionate and genuine dialogue of history and of the present. [end recording]

SHEVARDNADZE VISITS NEW INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

WA181600 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 1 January publishes on pages one and two a report that E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Polituboro of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, ended the year by inspecting new facilities at some of the most important industrial and educational institutions in the republic. Sites visited included the Agregat Science-and-production association, the Georgian Agriculture Institute, and the republic Academy of Sciences' Special Design Bureau for Scientific Instrument Making. Accompanying E.A. Shevardnadze on the tour were G.A. Andronikashvili, G.B. Kolbin, T.N. Menteshashvili and A.Z. Pataridze.

ALIYEV DELIVERS REPORT TO AZERBAIJAN AKTIV

LD192306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Summary] The Azerbaijan party and economic aktiv has held a meeting in Baku. "Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, delivered a report at the meeting."

ALIYEV ATTENDS POET COMMEMORATION CEREMONY

LD141820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Excerpts] As a tribute of the people's love for Molla Panakh Vagif a mausoleum has been put up for this remarkable Azerbaijani poet in the town of Shusha in the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast. It was in this town that he lived the greater part of his life.

A house of poetry and a gallery have been opened in Shusha. Taking part in the ceremony was Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES SCHOOL'S ANNIVERSARY MEETING

WA201100 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 24 December publishes on page one a 1,500-word report on a 23 December meeting in Baku called to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan Order of the Red Banner of Labor Pedagogical Institute imeni Lenin that was addressed by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee G.A. Aliyev. The report gives an account of Aliyev's remarks.

KAZAKH CC PLENUM APPROVES DRAFT PLANS, BUDGET

WA050845 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The Fourth Plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee took place on 2 December 1981.

The plenum heard and discussed the report of CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary Comrade D.A. Kunayev "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the Tasks of Republic Party Organizations Stemming From the Plenum Decisions and the Speech Delivered There by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L.I. Brezhnev."

The following members of the Kazakh Communist Party spoke in the discussions: Karaganda Obkom First Secretary A.G. Korkin; Chimkent Obkom First Secretary A.A. Askarov; Vostochno-Kazakhstan Obkom First Secretary A.K. Protozanov; Taldy-Kurgan Obkom First Secretary A.A. Tynybayev; Dzhezkazgan Obkom First Secretary K.S. Losev; Aktyubinsk Oblispolkom Chairman O.A. Kozybayev; and the following comrades: team leader of a tractor-and-fieldwork team at Baumanskiy Sovkhoz in Tselinogradskaya Oblast, V.I. Akulenko; Ulralsk Obkom First Secretary M.B. Iksanov; Dzhambul Obkom First Secretary Kh.Sh. Bekturganov; Mangyshlak Obkom First Secretary S.M. Mukashev; Semipalatinsk Obkom First Secretary A.G. Ramazanov; Guryev Obkom First Secretary U.K. Kushekov; S.P. Kurzhey, general director of the Ekibastuzugol' Production Association in Pavlodarskaya Oblast, Kazakh SSR Minister of Fruit and Vegetable Industry Ye.I. Dzherembayev; Kazakh SSR Minister of Agriculture M.G. Motoriko; Kazakh SSR Minister of Nonferrous Metallurgy S.T. Takezhanov; and Kazakh SSR Minister of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises A.V. Lomov.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum fully and wholly approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the provisions and conclusions contained in the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at this plenum and adopted them as a guide and for undeviating fulfillment. The plenum decree is aimed at mobilizing the workers in the republic for the successful completion of the tasks for this year and for fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1982 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum approved on the whole the drafts of the state plan for the economic and social development of the Kazakh SSR for the period 1981-1985 and the state plan for the economic and social development of the Kazakh SSR for 1982 and the state budget of the Kazakh SSR for 1982.

Its work completed, the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum was closed.

Kunayev Report

WA050900 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 81 pp 1-3

[Report by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary: "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organizations Stemming From the Plenum Decisions and the Speech to the Plenum by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L.I. Brezhnev"; report printed from the stenographic record]

[Text] Comrades! The recent CPSU Central Committee plenum examined the drafts of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Period 1981-1985 and the plan and budget for next year and adopted a decree approving these drafts.

After a businesslike and comprehensive discussion, the USSR Supreme Soviet Sixth Session, Ninth Convocation, approved these drafts and they became law.

It should be especially noted that the rates of development for the country during the 11th Five-Year Plan are more rapid than during the preceding 5-year plan and the intended growth in final production is considerably higher in many sectors. Thus, national income will increase 18 percent and industrial output 26 percent. Labor productivity in construction will grow 15 percent; in industry this figure will be 23 percent.

As the CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed, the central problem of the 5-year plan is to solve the food problem; this will be achieved through further development of the agricultural economy and the sectors that interact with it. The CPSU Central Committee plenum and the [Supreme Soviet] session showed once again that the party's sole aim is the well-being of the Soviet people and the interests of the socialist community and of all progressive mankind.

Guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the speech delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, today, on the eve of the second year of the new 5-year plan, we must summarize the preliminary results for this year and define precisely the next set of tasks that will insure fulfillment of the plenum decisions.

The results of the first year of the 5-year plan were well described at the CPSU Central Committee plenum by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. He noted that "during the time that has passed since the 26th CPSU Congress, much political, organizational and economic work has been done. The labor and political activity of the masses has increased. The Soviet people have embarked on the new 5-year plan with a feeling of optimism and confidence in their powers. They are deeply convinced that the great and complex tasks set by the congress for communist creativity will be successfully resolved."

The guarantee for this is the reliable socioeconomic basis laid through the labor of all of the Soviet people during the 10th Five-Year Plan and in the first year of the new 5-year plan in all spheres of the economy, science and culture. During this period, the country's production and scientific and technical potential has been considerably strengthened, a broad social program has been implemented and the defensive might of the Soviet Union has been consolidated and its authority in the international arena enhanced.

Along with the entire country, our republic has also been moving ahead confidently.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress have become for all of us a programmed guide for action.

In implementing these decisions, great work has been accomplished in terms of both volume and content.

Industry is developing steadily. It has successfully fulfilled the plan for the first 11 months of the year. Compared with last year, above-plan output was substantially greater, by hundreds of millions of rubles.

The pace in labor competition is being accelerated by the collectives of the Sokolosko-Sarbayskiy Enriching Combine and the Ust-Kamenogorsk Titanium and Magnesium Combine, the Mangyshlakneft' Association, the Aktyubrentgen Plant, the Pavlodar Aluminum Plant, the Guryev Chemical Plant, the Alma-Ata Sewing Association imeni Yu.A. Gagarin, the Karaganda Order of the Red Banner Meat Combine and many others.

Many enterprises in machinebuilding and ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy have improved their operations.

Plans for output of group "B" products are being overfulfilled.

Everywhere the struggle to improve work quality is becoming purposeful.

The best collectives of construction workers and installation workers are working wonderfully. They have commissioned new capacities at a number of very important sites.

On the whole in the republic more than 100 major production capacities are in operation this year. They include new power units at the Ekibastuz GRES-1, additional capacities for the production of ferrous alloys and nonferrous metals, automobile tires and agricultural machinery. More than 10,000 kilometers of electric power transmission lines have been laid. About 400 new oil and gas deposits are being worked.

Capital in the light and local industries is being better assimilated.

More schools, preschool establishments, hospitals and polyclinics, palaces of culture and trade and everyday services facilities are being built. Thus, this year alone more than 3 million square meters of housing have been commissioned together with schools for almost 50,000 students. This all makes it possible in a practical way to implement more actively the party social policy and improve the well-being of the workers.

The amount of freight moved by the railroads and the volume of all kinds of goods are increasing. The road network is being expanded.

Much has been done to improve passenger services.

Means of communications and television and radio broadcasting in the republic are being improved.

Agriculture occupies a leading position in the republic's economy. Thanks to the consistent implementation of the party's agrarian policy, it is becoming stronger with each passing year. The successes of our grain growers have been especially heartening this year.

The results this year, when a considerable number of our oblasts experienced a drought, reaffirmed the great efficiency of the Kazakh virgin-land system of farming and the improving standards of agricultural techniques. This all made it possible to overfulfill the socialist pledges that had been adopted and to sell to the state more than 960 million poods of grain.

Plans for the sale to the state of rice, corn for grain, sugar beet, cotton, vegetables, grapes and other crops were also overfulfilled.

The republic and five of our oblasts received greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. At the CPSU Central Committee plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev called the experience of the grain growers of Kazakhstan an example of good, steady work and the results of this year's harvest a great labor victory.

All of our oblasts have striven for the highest possible results, and in this the contribution made by the grain growers was particularly significant in Kustanayskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Aktyubinskaya, Turgayskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Chimkentskaya, Karagandinskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Alma-Atinskaya and Dzhezkazganskaya oblasts.

Permit me, comrades, on your behalf, to express to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sincere gratitude for his high appraisal of the labor of the people of Kazakhstan. This appraisal obligates us to work for more substantial indicators, not only in grain production but throughout agriculture.

In implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which placed livestock farming in the shock front in the countryside, the republic has done much to intensify this most important sector. Since the beginning of the year, the numbers of cattle, sheep, horses and poultry have increased at the farms. Compared with last year, more

meat, milk, eggs and wool has been sold to the state. The average registered weight of cattle reached 416 kilograms. The annual plan for wool and karakul purchases has been fulfilled.

The farms of Kustanayskaya, Chimkentskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Mangyshlakskaya oblasts are achieving the best indicators in the production and sale to the state of livestock-farming produce. Building up their herds of cattle, they are successfully coping with this year's targets for purchases of all livestock farming products.

Our sheep farmers have achieved notable successes. The last 2 years have been for them record years for the number of lambs born -- more than 16 million each year. In 11 oblasts the number of sheep has increased substantially; the greatest increase has been in Chimkentskaya and Mangyshlakskaya oblasts. Progressive labor methods have started to be practiced more extensively. In most oblasts the return from specialized farms has increased. A republic conference of sheep farmers was very useful in spreading leading experience.

Considerable gains, the rapporteur emphasized, have been achieved also in many spheres of science and in various cultural pursuits in Soviet Kazakhstan. The all-union scientific-theoretical conference devoted to the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary annexation to Russia, the all-union seminar "Dialectics and Ethics" and a number of other important union and international meetings of scientists and literary, scientific and cultural figures held in Alma-Ata produced a broad public response.

The thematic range and creative arsenal of the documentary cinema, television and the theater were enriched.

Our artists worked successfully in Moscow and Leningrad, where the exhibition "Graphic Art of the Kazakh SSR" was also held. The people of Kazakhstan made a notable contribution to the Third International Moscow Book Fair and Exhibition, and to the international symposium of philosophers in Riga. Representatives of the art of Soviet Kazakhstan acted on a high level in the United States. The achievements of the best sportsmen and physical culture collectives were gladdening.

Such examples are numerous, D.A. Kunayev said, and each of them and all of them together indicate yet again with great persuasiveness that fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress is insuring a spiritually full and happy life for our multi-nation republic, which together with the other republics of the country has been raised to the heights of socialist civilization. At all stages of the past, present and future we have held dear, continue to hold dear and will ever hold dear friendship with the great Russian people and the other peoples of our country and will cherish it as the most precious possession and true basis of all future feats to the honor of our great and united motherland.

Comrades! The expected results for the first year of the new 5-year plan testify to the completely realistic nature of the program for the further development of the republic outlined in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Proceeding from the tasks of the 5-year plan for the economic and social development of the republic, next year we have to direct into the economy, science and culture about R7 billion of state capital investments, produce industrial output worth R23.5 billion and agricultural output worth more than R9 billion and solve a number of cardinal questions connected with further improvement of the well-being and culture of the people.

As you can see, the volumes are extremely large. Implementation of this program is raising the republic even higher in the all-union division of labor.

The scales and intensity of the tasks require from all of us even greater collectivism [sobrannost] in each sector, and primarily in the agricultural sphere, that is, in the sector where the fate of the food program will be resolved in a practical way.

This is particularly important in the sense that each year the role of Soviet Kazakhstan as one of the major grain and livestock farming bases of the country increases. Our frontiers in the development of agriculture during the 11th Five-Year Plan were precisely defined in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress. The average annual volume of gross output in agriculture must be increased 12 percent.

In 1982 we are obligated to bring grain production up to 27.9 million tons and sell to the state 16 million tons; procure 520,000 tons of potatoes, 770,000 tons of vegetables, 2.2 million tons of sugar beet and 340,000 tons of cotton; purchase 1.5 million tons of cattle and poultry, 2.48 million tons of milk, 128,000 tons of wool, about 2 billion eggs and almost 2.5 million karakul pelts; and provide a great deal of other produce.

As before, we must concentrate our attention mainly on solving the grain problem.

From here on we must increase grain purchases compared with the level this year by an average of 18 million poods each year in order to achieve grain sales of 1.32 billion poods by the end of the 5-year plan.

Everyone is involved in solving this crucial task. Each oblast and each rayon must determine its place. To make the full weight of 1 billion poods the annual norm, it is essential to liquidate spottiness in the harvests and continue most persistently the struggle to obtain an average yield of 20 quintals of grain per hectare throughout the republic.

Oblasts such as Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Chimkentskaya, Alma-Atinskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya, which have become major producers of rice and corn for grain within the country, are obliged to increase the production of these valuable crops.

There must also be a sharp rise in the production of hulled grain crops, mainly buckwheat and millet, and of legumes -- peas and soy.

The planned level for cotton production during the current 5-year plan is being held at the earlier level. Nevertheless, it is important to do everything necessary to strive for even greater yields, gross harvests and improved quality, not being satisfied with what has been achieved.

It is necessary to remove from the agenda once and for all the problem of potatoes and vegetables and to achieve full supplies of them for the population of the republic without outside imports.

In this regard, there should be a concrete plan for action in each oblast and, of course, in the Ministries of Agriculture and of Fruit and Vegetable Industry (Comrades Motoriko and Dzherembayev) as well.

There are two ways of sharply increasing farming output. The first is to strive to achieve greater returns from each hectare of arable land, and the second is to start using new tracts where possible.

The key to success is further improvement in farming standards.

As you know, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev evaluated highly the activity of the republic party organization in introducing a scientifically based farming system. Persistently continuing this work, we should everywhere accelerate the assimilation of crop rotation, improve seed growing and improve efficiency in the use of equipment and mineral fertilizers.

We have at our disposal everything necessary for this -- rich virgin land experience, powerful equipment, remarkable cadres.

We can be convinced by numerous examples from this year that where they operate competently and keep abreast of leading practice and the achievements of science, even in drought conditions they obtain high harvests.

It should be said that here in the republic and in any one of its oblasts all the conditions exist for bringing up lagging farms to the level of the leaders. This is quite realistic. We must strive with all our might toward this goal, the more so since it was a goal set by the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress, and we should not forget that.

D.A. Kunayev went on to make special note that under the conditions of our republic greater attention should be given to irrigated farming -- the practical guarantee of stable harvests.

Without belittling what has been achieved, it should once again be noted that effective returns per hectare are not everywhere being achieved on irrigated land. Each of our oblasts that has at its disposal great reserves in land improvement should draw concrete conclusions from all of this.

It is high time, in particular, that the Ministry of the Food Industry (Comrade Tantsyura), the Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade Motoriko) and Dzhambul Obkom and Oblispolkom (Comrades Bekturganov and Akkoziyev) set up sugar beet farming on a model basis, as it should be done; all that is needed is to apply the skill and the hands.

In farming, the main attention should now be directed toward organizing the new harvest; the Central Committee plenum made a special point of this. Every opportunity is available for obtaining a new, full-weight Kazakhstan harvest of grain. There are adequate seeds. The land has been prepared everywhere. At all sovkhozes and kolkhozes it is now essential to prepare equipment for the sowing in good time and in a quality manner, train personnel, and carry out winter agricultural technical measures. In a word, it is essential to be really concerned that the results for the upcoming year are not worse but better than this year.

Along with increasing farming output, the main problem in farming economics is now the question of further developing animal husbandry. It must be said directly that the population is inadequately supplied with livestock products because in a number of oblasts output remains below the level of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress. This applies in particular to Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Uralskaya and Semipalatinskaya oblasts, where all the conditions are present for a stable handling of this matter. Nevertheless, for the third consecutive year Uralskaya Oblast is not coping with the plan for sales of meat, milk and wool to the state.

It is known that animal husbandry in Kazakhstan is carried on under conditions that are not easy. But this can in no way explain even the smallest example of poor management and even less the cultivation of poor management. Nevertheless, in Aktyubinskaya, Karagandinskaya, Turgayskaya and other oblasts mortality in cattle is not being reduced.

Many of the cattle being offered are still lean. And the damage to animal husbandry from barrenness is not small, is it?

I would also like to speak frankly about the excessively large amounts spent on so-called internal farm needs; this is a common practice among the leaders of a number of farms in Uralskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Dzhambulskaya and Alma-Atinskaya Oblasts. Unfortunately, the local authorities turn a blind eye to this and the Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade Motoriko) merely records facts, preferring of all measures that of paper directives that make no one either hot or cold.

I must remind you, comrades, that henceforth no one will play the liberal with the guilty. They will be punished with all severity.

In meat production we have a fine example. Many farms and rayons, and even entire oblasts, have gained rich experience. Thus, the Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya oblasts are selling cattle for slaughter at weights of 416 to 432 kilograms; the figure for Kustanayskaya Oblast is 463 kilograms. The press has written approvingly of the livestock farmers in Fedorovskiy Rayon in the latter oblast; their indicator on the whole is 500 kilograms.

This is remarkable. And we must spread this kind of experience in every possible way, not forgetting the active development of all sectors of animal husbandry, with no exceptions, in order to meet deliveries successfully for the all-union fund and substantially improve supplies of meat to the public.

In this respect, much can and must be done through the aid of subsidiary farms. At the beginning of this year, the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers adopted a decree on their further development. There are now about 900 subsidiary farms in the republic. Since the start of the year they have produced 11,000 tons of meat, 14,000 tons of milk and much other produce. As you can see, their use is more than obvious. By the end of next year it is planned to have set up another 200 of these farms. But this is not the limit. It is also necessary to expand persistently the network of subsidiary farms and through them increase reserves and market funds of agricultural produce.

At the same time, the private subsidiary plots of sovkhoz workers, kolkhoz farmers and employees should not be forgotten.

It is important to develop commission trading for agricultural produce in every possible way.

A special word on sheep farming. Ways to further develop it have been defined precisely in party documents and at republic meetings of workers in the sector. And there have been positive moves here. However, quite a few sheep farms in Tselinogradskaya, Turgayskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Kokchetavskaya Oblasts fail year after year to produce significant numbers of lambs and permit mortality and unproductive expenditures. There are farms where they slaughter more sheep than they sell to the state.

Because of the inattention of local organs, efficiency in many Komsomol youth sheep-farming brigades is being lost, and, strange as it may seem, this is also true of Semipalatinskaya Oblast (which 10 years ago was the initiator of their creation); and this matter has quite rightly been raised by the newspaper LENINSKAYA SMENA.

The party and government give a great deal of assistance to develop this sector. And the answer to this concern, comrades, should be a practical one, without waiting for the justified reproaches. All rural raykoms and all local party, soviet and economic organs are obligated to grapple with the problems of sheep farming earnestly and specifically. Therein lies ultimate success in this matter.

In the future we must increase the number of sheep each year by a minimum of 1.5 million, having sharply reduced barrenness. The farms in all 19 oblasts of the republic should participate in resolving this task.

One particular concern is that of increasing milk production. This applies primarily to the sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Karagandinskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Ural'skaya, Alma-Atinskaya and certain other oblasts. Moreover, the purchase of milk from the population should not be excluded; opportunities exist for this in every oblast.

Pisciculture can and should become a great help in providing food products for the population. As has been repeatedly said and written, Kazakhstan has at its disposal great opportunities, but they are being used unsatisfactorily. In addition to the Ministry of Fish Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Land

Reclamation and Water Resources, the Main Administration for Rice Sovkhoz Construction [Glavrissovkhozstroy] and the Ministry of Power and Electrification are also obliged to engage in pisciculture. They have the necessary base. Only one thing is lacking, and that is the desire to display initiative. It is high time that concrete targets were set for them for fish production and that fulfillment was strictly controlled.

In connection with the great tasks in the sphere of animal husbandry, the main and decisive thing now is the organized wintering of cattle. Although coarse fodders have been insured for the republic, the shortage of succulent and concentrated fodders remains. However, here too each farm can and must maintain their number of cattle and not permit slumps in production or sales to the state of livestock products.

All the work of party, soviet and agricultural organs and of economic leaders and specialists should be assessed against the way the wintering is carried out.

It is important for us, the speaker stressed, to guarantee unconditional fulfillment of the plan for all kinds of livestock farming products in each oblast, in each rayon and in each farm and to organize essential work in advance for the foreseeable future and also to do everything required of us so that next year we may gladden the motherland again with large quantities of Kazakhstan grain and with other significant successes in farming and animal husbandry.

This will be our most essential contribution to the food program for the republic and the country. Accordingly, each party organization, each oblast and rayon, and each farm must define its own specific place in this.

Comrades! At the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev reminded us that the decisive turnabout to intensification of the rural economy and all sectors of the national economy will require improvement of the economic mechanism, which regulates relationships both within the rural economy and between the rural economy and the sectors that service it.

In accordance with the direct purposes of the plenum we are all obligated to insure the unconditional implementation of the economic reforms that have been initiated and to liquidate any manifestations of wage-levelling in which, as they say, "some work while others play."

None of us has the right to forget that Kazakhstan cannot yield its positions in any sector of the rural economy, industry, capital construction, transportation and communications or in other sectors.

All this was dealt with in adequate detail at the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress. Nevertheless, I would like to draw your attention to some of the main aspects stemming from the spirit of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum.

For all of us, the point of departure in industry is the most serious task promulgated by the party and the 26th CPSU Congress, namely, to insure by the end of the 5-year plan a 25-percent increase in the volume of industrial output compared with 1980 and an almost 4-percent increase next year.

This we should achieve primarily through assured development of the base sectors, primarily the fuel industry.

Next year the republic's coal miners must produce more than 120 million tons of coal and by 1985 bring this figure up to 134 million tons. Virtually all this growth will take place in Ekibastuz. However, we shall not be able to solve the coal problem without Karaganda.

In this connection, it has become a combat task for the Karaganda communists to assimilate as quickly as possible the capacities that have been commissioned and to

set up a coal-recovery plan for each mine. It is important to develop recovery also at the Borlinskiy deposit (in Karaganda). The common task for our coal miners is to insure complete fulfillment of the well-known party and government decrees on technical retooling in the sector and to increase the rate of coal recovery.

For the oil and gas industry, the leaders should be aware of the party and government decree on the development of oil and gas recovery in West Kazakhstan, where large-scale measures are envisaged. In very short time periods it is necessary to open up the Zhanazhol, Tengiz and Karachaganak deposits and to create a new oil-recovery region in Aktyubinskaya Oblast. In total, throughout the republic during the 5-year plan, it is necessary to insure an increase of more than one-third in oil recovery and to double natural gas recovery. These are very high targets. And we rightly expect Aktyubinsk, Gur'yev, Mangyshlak and Ural'sk Obkoms and all workers in the sector to treat this with full responsibility and labor selflessness.

One fundamental task in the 11th Five-Year Plan is the further development of the republic's energy potential. Next year it will be necessary to generate almost 77 billion kilowatt-hours [of electricity] and 98 billion by the end of the 5-year plan. The main thrust should be made in accelerating the construction and commissioning of capacities at the Ekibastuz electric power station, capacities being built in accordance with the Main Directions confirmed by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Unfortunately, the situation here is still far from ideal, primarily at Ekibastuz and Yermak and also at some other places.

The appropriate obkoms, the leaders of the Ministry of Power and Electrification and Comrade Ivanov personally should raise the level of leadership in the sector so that it can meet the requirements imposed on it by the intensively growing economy of the republic.

Machine building and metal working should take a major step forward. The volume of output by the end of the 5-year plan will have increased 31 percent. Unique machine-building facilities are to be commissioned in Alma-Ata and Alma-Atinskaya Oblast and in Aktyubinskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Kustanayskaya, Ural'skaya and other oblasts. A number of enterprises and shops are scheduled for reconstruction.

The production of agricultural machinery and equipment for animal husbandry and fodder production will be increased by a factor of 1.3.

At the last CPSU Central Committee plenum, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted candidly that "the advances in the technical level of reliability and service life of machines remain inadequate. Much equipment is produced and much money is spent on it, but because of poor quality machines break down at almost the same rate at which they are produced."

These justified words oblige us to solve these problems seriously and achieve results.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum demanded that order be brought once and for all to large-scale chemicals, full assimilation and loading of its capacities, stability in all its sectors and the most complete supply of its output to the national economy.

At the plenum, Leonid Ilich specifically criticized the all-union ministries, but he also added that "it is not only they who should draw conclusions from what has been said." This also applies to all of us.

Nonferrous metallurgy will remain one of the leading sectors of Kazakh industry during this 5-year plan. Improvements in the quality of operations at its enterprises should be achieved by strengthening the raw materials base, first and foremost by expanding Zhayrem and commissioning new capacities at the Dzhezkazgan, Achisaysk and Akchatausk combines. Production of nonferrous and rare metals must be substantially increased, the struggle against losses intensified and the comprehensive utilization of mineral raw materials enhanced.

All this must have the constant attention of the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and the appropriate obkoms.

When talking about ferrous metallurgy it should be noted that on the whole the sector is operating consistently, which is heartening. We are convinced that our metallurgists will not yield their winning positions (as has unfortunately happened at the Yermakov Ferrous Alloy Plant) but will reinforce them on new and higher levels.

The assimilation of tin plate production at the Kazakhstan Magnitka should become a matter of paramount importance. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is personally monitoring fulfillment of this most important task.

Today we have a right to hurry Comrades Lomov, Akbiyev and Korkin with construction of the tin plate shop. The whole country is waiting for it.

Major capacities are also to be commissioned at the Kacharsk and Donsk mining and enriching combines, the Kruzhunkul mine, the Kasogneupor Plant and the Yermakov Ferrous Alloy Plant.

Karaganda, Kustanay, Atyubinsk and Pavlodar Obkoms and the labor collectives of ferrous metallurgy enterprises are called on to insure the planned growth rates and to satisfy more fully the requirements of the national economy.

D.A. Kunayev especially noted that the general rates of our forward movement depend largely on capital construction. In this field, the main task for the second year of the 5-year plan is to concentrate efforts and resources on the most rapid completion of those enterprises that are capable of insuring the largest growth in output, accelerate scientific and technical progress, clear bottlenecks and liquidate disproportions.

The list of major projects in the republic includes the Ekibastuz fuel and energy complex. Here the efficient operation of the fourth power generating unit of GRES-1, must be organized in the shortest possible time period, and the fifth and sixth units should be commissioned. Pavlodar Obkom must give special attention to the comprehensive construction site at Ekibastuz and provide the construction workers with housing, a trade network and public catering facilities.

It is important to commission other thermal electric power stations and to accelerate construction of Shul'binsk GES.

Much work must be done by rural construction workers. This includes social and cultural facilities, livestock premises and water management construction, including significant construction projects such as the Bolshoy Alma-Atinskiy Canal, large-scale irrigation projects -- the Beskaragaysk and Pavlodar projects on the Irtysh, the Tashutkul project in Dzhambulskaya Oblast and the Kelesskiy project in Chimkentskaya Oblast -- and unique water pipelines in the virgin-land oblasts in the republic.

In accordance with direct party instructions, it is essential everywhere to reduce the volume of uncompleted construction, which here in the republic is not everywhere satisfactory. Despite the steps that have been taken, we are still building a not inconsiderable number of unplanned facilities.

The facts in this matter are well known to all of you.

Our task is to liquidate these shortcomings and to insure the assimilation of capital investments at construction sites in the republic next year.

A powerful production base has been created in the republic for the construction industry. It is capable of meeting the demands of all construction sites for almost all kinds of materials and building structures.

In the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry (Comrade Parimbetov), however, a not incosiderable number of enterprises are not fulfilling output plans. Comrades Lomov and Musin also deserve severe criticism for their poor leadership over work in the construction industry. In the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, one-fifth of the capacities of housing combines are not used and because of this plans for the commissioning of housing are being disrupted.

The most serious attention should be given to all this.

Party and soviet organs should take under their control all group "A" construction sites nearing completion without losing sight of those that are connected with improving the well-being of the people -- the development of group "B" sectors. The CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum stressed in particular that it is important not only to fulfill the construction program but also to strive for better quality in construction.

A sharp improvement in the activity of the republic Gossnab (Comrade Tankibayev) and its local organs is required for the normal operation of all industrial, construction and installation subunits.

Now as never before, D.A. Kunayev continued, the significance of all kinds of transportation, commun cations and road building is growing. The main Sayak-Aktogay link must be completed and about 1,000 kilometers of railroad track must be electrified, along with the construction of at least 7,000 kilometers of new hard-surface highways and much work in river transport.

Given all this, the rapporteur noted, it is important everywhere to strive for accident-free and economic operations and to bring order to the utilization of the transportation pool, particularly departmental transportation where large empty runs are still permitted.

In civil aviation it is necessary to accelerate the creation of a modern production base at each of its enterprises.

Provision has been made for the future development of all kinds of communications and technical services for television and radio.

Speaking of the need to further improve efficiency in all sectors of Kazakh industry and capital construction, D.A. Kunayev singled out the following cardinal factors indispensable to success:

First, the fullest utilization of available production capacities and the startup of new ones; second, a sharp improvement in labor productivity; and third, a sharp decrease in the number of enterprises that do not fulfill their plans.

Discussion of this subject, the speaker said, is not new. Nevertheless, I would like to remind you that the party values not words and promises, however grand they may sound, but deeds. And we must act in accordance with this first requirement, especially those who still react weakly to criticisms that have already been made.

The Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade Ibragimov) has been repeatedly criticized for unsatisfactory use of fixed production capital and underutilization of equipment. Other comrades can also be placed in line with those who have already been subjected to criticism. I refer to those responsible for the fact that the republic Ministry of Food Industry's Shakhtinsk Synthetic Detergent Plant is operating only at 50 percent of capacity -- and this when there is a shortage of detergents. I refer to those to blame for the fact that a confectioners factory and a tobacco combine in the capital are working below capacity, even though they have been reconstructed. Many lapses are occurring in the system led by Comrade Alybayev.

To all this we must add nonfulfillment of plans for labor productivity in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Karagandinskaya and certain other oblasts; this is holding back the republic's economy.

In this connection, the question of planning discipline is again raised. It has been discussed many times before. On the whole, the situation is better, but nevertheless some work outstandingly while others have been accustomed for years to living at other people's expense, and it is time to have done with lavish promises and "firm" assurances that plans will be fulfilled and overfulfilled.

Take Karagandinskaya Oblast. Enterprises are far from all being leading enterprises there. Or Kustanayskaya Oblast. Or Tselingradskaya Oblast.

Unfortunately, this list could be continued.

It is not only that our respected Comrade Ministers Ibragimov, Tantyura, Alybayev and Sagdiyev have allowed a decrease in the output of many kinds of articles that everyone needs.

Of the 35 kinds of article in the basic products list, the Ministry of Local Industry (Comrade Kulakhmetov) is fulfilling plans for only 23; and people's artistic crafts are being poorly developed.

Speaking of unconditional respect for plan tasks, the speaker focused the attention of those participating in the plenum on the exceptional importance of implementing the December program, to which primarily Dzhambul, Pavlodar, Karaganda and Magyshlak Obkoms should react seriously. In general, the speaker said, let us begin firmly and unreservedly to make each obkom, gorkom and raykom and each ministry conduct an immediate and thematic analysis of the state of affairs so that they do not let themselves down, which means to let the republic down.

D.A. Kunayev went on to deal with questions of fundamental improvements in production management in light of the concrete instructions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

This really burning and immediate problem cannot be solved simply by holding conferences, the speaker noted. Here it is important to be more active, because in the recent past the number of nonessential established instances for the republic has not been reduced, and in the systems of some ministries and administrations this number has even increased. Among others, these include Gosplan, Gossnab, Kazselkhoztekhnika and others. At the same time, the practical returns are insignificant.

For example, as the newspaper OGNI ALATAU wrote, the entire purpose of a not inconsiderable staff in an automated management system for a fish project consists of looking after the establishment's aquarium. Except on paydays in the automated management system -- this silent cloister -- no one disturbs the quiet of the goldfish.

In the various subdivisions of Gossnab and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, Kazorgtekhstroy, Kazgiproniibyt, and other establishments with long names and far from short payrolls, the people are counted in the three-hundreds, the four-hundreds, the five-hundreds and more.

The republic Council of Ministers must tighten control over staff establishments and not allow them to become inflated. Leaders of ministries and administrations should cut not on maids but on idlers and should not issue permits for categories that do not exist.

The speaker then said: We are obliged everywhere, as the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the 26th CPSU Congress demand, to arrange a regime of economy and thrift.

Many ministries, administrations and party committees have really organized work according to thrifty attitudes toward resources. But there are still many where targets for savings are not being met.

Since the start of the year, within the system of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, 40,000 tons of conventional fuel should have been saved; in fact, more than 10,000 extra tons have been used. In the system of the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises they have stopped really counting metal.

At the local level, attitudes toward equipment are frequently barbaric, and they depend on the state as though it were a bottomless treasure trove.

According to people's control figures (Comrade Milkin), the laziness has extended to other facilities engaged in repair work: It is easier to write off equipment than to repair it. At the same time, enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture are also giving up the repair of machines. Fakers from the department of Comrade Yegorov officially record the release of spares as repairs, "milk" the economy and receive illegal bonuses.

The 26th CPSU Congress imposed a requirement that "the economy should be economic." This requirement is a constant one; no one, anywhere, should forget it.

The effect here is inconceivable without actual introduction of the achievements of science and leading experience. It is therefore essential to put an end not only to the dissipation of effort but also of assets in science and to try to make scientific and technical decisions meet the targets of today and the future so that new equipment and technology can be introduced without delay.

The speaker devoted particular attention to the task of improving output quality, extending and renewing the range and undeviatingly increasing the output of goods in the highest category. Obsolete models are still being produced and gross deviations from technical standards and breakage are being permitted.

Some ministries are responding poorly to consumer demand and are insufficiently concerned with expanding the products list of goods, including goods for children. Mass production, for example, of articles such as the Kazakhstan combined stereo radio and tape recorder, the Romantik-201 tape recorder, washing machines with two-cycle operation, children's pedal cars and so forth still remains at the stage of promises. The simplest articles, which could be produced locally, are still imported into the republic.

I ask you, what sense is there in conferences on quality and demand and in meetings and business trips, of which we have rather too many?

It is time, comrades, it is past time, to solve in a practical way the problem of quality and renewal and expansion of the products list. This is no temporary campaign but a general party instruction, and it is not possible to interpret it parochially, in the manner, for example, of Kzyl-Orda or Uralsk. Here the approach must be a single approach -- a party and government approach demanding constant and purposeful work and the utilization of all of the stimuli of clear-cut and factual control.

He who does not wish to work in the spirit of the times or who has grown tired should yield his place to another. In any sector here we can find knowledgeable, energetic, sensible people who are sick at heart over concern for the matter, people who not only have a correct understanding of party policy but can also implement it competently.

Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum again stressed with total clarity the growing interconnection between economic and social progress that is typical of developed socialism. In other words, with us, solving production problems is directly linked with social questions such as improving working conditions and

housing construction and expanding and improving the operation of health-care facilities, trade, education, culture and pensions.

In the republic, as throughout the country, much is being done in this direction. The graph line for the population's income is rising. More children's establishments are being built. Work in people's education, public health and domestic services is being improved. This year's planned targets are being met in trade and cultural and everyday services.

However, the volume of retail trade turnover must be increased more rapidly than in the previous 5-year plan. By 1985 it will be R16.6 billion. Here, paramount attention will be given to improving standards in services and improving trade and everyday services.

Everyone is obliged to give this his attention, particularly in Aktyubinskaya, Alma-Atinskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya and Turgayskaya Oblasts. Here, as before, the timely commissioning of housing and cultural and everyday services facilities is not being insured and assets assigned for these purposes are not being fully assimilated.

Some facilities, especially in the countryside, are being built through the efforts of touring swindlers charging high rates [shabashniki]. They have been invited into Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Turgayskaya Oblasts from time immemorial.

In a number of places the level of medical care is not high.

For all of you, and in particular Comrade Sharmanov, it is time to evaluate this most keenly, not fearing the publicity. At the same time, party and soviet organs are obliged to help the health-care service strengthen its material-technical base and provide every possible care for the development everywhere of sanatorium-resort treatment, leisure, sports and tourist establishments.

The existing shortcomings are especially intolerable in light of the high targets set for raising the material living standard of the people by the 26th CPSU Congress.

At the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev reminded us that we know from history that we have encountered difficulties in the past and that we shall encounter them in the future too. But, the speaker said, there are difficulties and there are difficulties. There are objective difficulties, and there are difficulties that are tenacious because of lack of control, indifference and the reluctance to take them on and to aggravate relations.

This applies particularly to trade and everyday services.

We know that today, for a number of reasons, demand for some goods is not being satisfied. The workers understand this. But when any kind of rascal can flourish because of the shortage, this evokes the justified indignation of the population.

We ask: Who is hampering us in properly organizing trade?

Of course, those who are unmasked are strictly punished. Henceforth, the rogues must be shown up for what they are and penalized mercilessly.

But the main thing is not only the concern of Comrades Ivanov, Tanekeyev, Seitov, Platayev and Yelemisov, but of everyone, without exception: It is to remove the conditions in which the abuses are possible, to create around all rascals and those after a quick profit -- as the party directly demands -- an atmosphere of total censure and contempt.

Comrades! Now, on the threshold of the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR and the upcoming congresses of the trade unions and the Komsomol, it is important to improve the entire system of ideological work and, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin taught, not to

close our eyes to the difficulties and to find the correct ways to overcome them and to reinforce in each person faith in the great business of the party and our communist ideals.

In his remarkable "Memoirs," Leonid Ilich writes that "the Soviet people approve party policy and support it. Nevertheless, we have always given, and are giving, great attention to ideological work. The main weapon in this work is the truth. We think that it is essential to speak honestly both of successes and of defects. People will always respond to frank talk.... There is nothing more fruitless than propaganda addressed to no one...."

Very fair words, comrades. They should become for all of us a guide to action.

One of our main aims is ideological support for the party's economic policy, which is seen in the concrete organization of labor competition. And here it is high time to understand that the idea of competition without the conscientiousness of the workers is dead, and no slogans or paper accounts will bring it back to life. Here it is necessary to achieve personal and collective interestedness; efficient coordination of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and of the press, television and radio; and complete objectivity in explaining competition and summing up its results; and to get rid of bombast, insincerity, and muddle-headed "initiatives."

Only one initiative is needed now: to work in the spirit of the demands of the party and its 26th Congress, to work in a Leninist and businesslike manner, urgently and competently, with a full return from the effort in each sector.

Among the multitude of urgent subjects for our mass information media it is important henceforth to raise with party principledness the problem of the rational utilization of water, land, forestry and other resources and environmental protection.

It is time for the local party and soviet organs to face up to the vital needs of the ideological services and to insure that their material-technical base is strengthened, especially in places where there is still an acute need for transportation and premises.

The time is ripe for sharp improvement in the training of the ideological cadres themselves, primarily the workers in the regional press, political information workers and agitators. This applies in particular to Kustanayskaya Oblast where one-tenth of the agitators do not have even a secondary education.

It is necessary to reinforce the atheistic education of the workers, especially the youth, along all avenues.

Moreover, the time is more than ripe to cut off the "turbulent flow" of made-to-order and departmental literature and to halt the publication at the people's expense of trashy books, pamphlets, posters and albums.

The collectives of higher and secondary schools, vocational and technical education, creative unions, cultural establishments, and DOSAAF and sports societies are obliged to build up their contribution to ideological-political education.

Fulfillment of the complex tasks of the 5-year plan, as was specially stressed at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum, requires improvement in the style and methods of party leadership, every possible development of criticism and self-criticism, a deeper knowledge of concrete economics and an ability to combine this knowledge with the practicalities of life.

Thanks to the constant concern and attention of the CPSU Central Committee and of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, and to the purposeful and thoughtful cadre policy at the local level in the republic party organization, a large detachment of energetic and knowledgeable leaders has arisen.

At the same time, not all party committees study people well. Sometimes people who are morally prejudiced and capable of confusing their own pocket with the state's turn up in crucial posts.

Other leading comrades never tire of receiving illegal bonuses, organizing splendid jubilees and wedding celebrations for their "heirs," quite forgetting where the true interest lies. Various kinds of symposiums often conclude with a generous entertainment at the state's expense.

None of this, of course, will come to an end of its own accord.

A group of sovkhoz directors was recently expelled from the party for eyewash and other machinations.

Former Alma-Ata lecturers Alishev, Yesmagambetov, Yeszhanov and others were convicted of accepting bribes.

All these, and other lessons, should be food for thought for those who still dream of living dishonestly. Any similar case should become the subject of wide publicity, primarily for educational purposes. Hush-ups and indifference in this sense is fraught with danger. The educational factor must necessarily always be first and foremost, and trust should be combined with control and exactingness.

Comrades! In connection with the goals set by the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the programmatic speech by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, our party committees should assess in a principled way any manifestation of mismanagement or waste and intensify the uncompromising struggle against everything that is alien to the Soviet way of life and our communist morals.

Now, face to face with the tasks that are so grandiose in their scale and novelty, it is important for the party organizations to draw the most keen practical and political conclusions on each fact connected with encorachments on socialist property, speculation and parasitism, and to apply all their efforts to remove these negative phenomena from our life. Not only the administrative and legal organs but also the press, television and radio, the creative unions, the cultural and educational establishments and all of society are obliged to struggle decisively against them.

Great responsibility now lies with the mass organizations of the workers, primarily the soviets of working people's deputies. Our organs of people's power with their expanded rights should exert a more active influence on life and the development of the economy and culture and should concentrate special attention on increasing the production of articles in mass demand, the planning and provision of public services and amenities in cities and the countryside, improvements in popular education, trade and the consumer services sphere, and the elimination of various kinds of shortcomings and omissions.

In implementing the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum, the role of the trade unions is significant; they should decisively eradicate the formalism that still exists in work and create in each collective an atmosphere of really creative search, labor competition and irreconcilability with shortcomings.

An important place in solving all the tasks confronting the republic is assigned to the Leninist Komsomol. It has been entrusted with crucial sectors. These include the shock Komsomol construction sites and construction detachments and the youth production brigades. It is now time for the Komsomol in the republic to show itself more insistently in the everyday services sphere, in trade and in the activity of scientific and cultural establishments. It is important that with the aid of the communists and mentors our youth again convincingly show their devotion to party matters.

Concluding his report, D.A. Kunayev said: "In addressing the materials of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet,

we are obliged to do everything necessary to familiarize every worker with them so that the plans of the party and people can more surely become a reality. Socialist competition should be subordinate to this noble aim. It is extremely important that the pledges that are being made now in the republic by oblasts and rayons and labor collectives should be assumed by the rest and successfully fulfilled and overfulfilled.

"This will be our best contribution to the general cause of strengthening the might of the beloved motherland and peace in the world.

"Like all of the Soviet people, Kazakhs warmly endorse and support the domestic and foreign policy of our party and government, which are now in the forefront in the struggle of the peoples of the world against the threat of nuclear war.

"Our country acts decisively against the arms race imposed by international reaction and for a complete return to the policy of detente and peaceful cooperation, to which the recent visit of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the FRG, the results of which have been warmly endorsed by all of the Soviet people, attests.

"In the complex international situation, the responsibility of each person doubles, primarily in the spheres of social labor, production discipline and readiness to meet fully armed any of the intrigues of imperialism.

"It is in vain that international reaction tries to test the firmness of the socialist community and to split and weaken it. This can never be. The guarantee of this is the wide policy of the party of the great Lenin, our sense of collectiveness [sibrannost] and shock labor.

"Permit me to express the conviction that the communists and all workers in the republic, under the leadership of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo led by that outstanding political and state figure of the age, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, will work with even greater persistence and purposefulness, better and more efficiently, to successfully implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress."

BRIEFS

NEW TADZHIK TRADE UNION -- A new trade union has been formed in the Tadzhik SSR composed of workers in the vegetable and fruit growing industry. With its 60,000 workers, the new trade union is the 21st workers organization in the Tadzhik SSR. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 12 Jan 82 GF]

POPULATION OF KIRGIZIA -- The population of the Kirgiz SSR now totals 3.5 million. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Jan 82 GF]

HOUSING DECREE ADOPTED -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has adopted a decree on the order of introduction into operation of the principles of housing legislation of the USSR and the union republics. The decree is adopted in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Soviet of 24 June 1981. It will be brought into operation on 7 January 1982. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 7 Dec 81 LD]

1981 OIL, GAS PRODUCTION TOTAL REPORTED

LD191306 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The Soviet Union last year produced a record amount of oil and gas condensate: 609 million tons. The oil ministry says production grew largely because of the development of new oil and gas fields in western Siberia. The Soviet Union now leads the world in the production of oil, and last year delivered 80 million tons of it to its partners in the CEMA. It sells them oil at prices twice lower than those on the world market.

INCREASED OFFSHORE GAS EXPLORATION, PRODUCTION

LD201022 Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jan, TASS -- The Soviet Union has increased the yearly offshore gas production by more than a billion cubic metres. Last year's production level reached 14.3 billion cubic metres, a TASS correspondent has been told at the Soviet Ministry of Gas Industry.

The bulk of gas is still produced in the Caspian Sea. It is produced at the deposits Bulla-sea and Bakhar from drilling platforms placed at a depth of 50 metres.

The Sea of Azov became a new area of gas production in the USSR last year -- six new gas deposits were discovered there. Gas is produced commercially only at two deposits so far -- Strelkovoye and Beygusskoye. New drilling platforms are to be installed there this year. The average depth in the area is not more than 14 metres.

Offshore gas production will be started this year in the Black Sea, a hundred kilometres to the west of the Crimea. Operational boreholes have already been drilled at the Golitsyna deposit. A pipeline is now to be built at a depth of fifty metres to pipe Black Sea gas to the peninsula's gas storages. Development of two other deposits in the region is also considered as promising.

It is also being planned to produce gas in the northeastern shelf of Sakhalin Island in the far east, where a multi-layer Chayvinskoye deposit, containing oil and gas, was discovered. Its development is being carried out in accordance with a contract with the firm Sodeco by Soviet and Japanese specialists.

TRADE DISCUSSED AT MEETING IN ASHKHABAD

GF131823 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] During the first year of the 5-year plan the Turkmen SSR produced R22 million worth of industrial and trade products above plan. This was reported during a meeting organized by the Turkmen Ministry of Trade in Ashkhabad today.

Turkmen Minister of Trade Comrade Rybalov addressed the meeting with a report on last year's achievements and tasks for 1982 in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1981 CPSU plenum.

Those who addressed the meeting noted that some enterprises have not yet fulfilled socialist pledges. They drew attention to the necessity of eliminating shortcomings and introducing modern technology and progressive methods of trade organization.

The meeting passed appropriate resolutions on questions discussed and adopted socialist pledges for the Ministry of Trade during 1982.

The meeting was attended by [name indistinct], member of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau, and [name indistinct], chief of the Turkmen Trade and Food Services Department.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 18-19 JAN REPORTED

LD200300 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 18-19 January. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

18 January

Leningradskaya Oblast farmers are preparing for spring. About 70 percent of tractors and cultivating equipment has been overhauled. (0300 GMT)

19 January

Irkutskaya Oblast -- a new wheat strain has been developed capable of producing 50 quintals per hectare. It is to be tested. (0000 GMT)

Omskaya Oblast has prepared 97 percent of its seed for spring. In Lithuania and Kirgizia machine operator teach-ins are being held. (0500 GMT)

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGIUM ON EQUIPMENT PREPARATION

LD200318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The progress of equipment preparation for the new season of agricultural work in sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Permskaya Oblast was discussed today at a meeting of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. It was noted that all possibilities were not being used on the farms of the oblast to accelerate the preparation work for spring. In addition, the rate of work is behind the average in the Russian Federation and in the Urals region. An alarming situation has developed here with the repair of the powerful tractors of the K-700 type. The level of their readiness, it was noted at the collegium meeting, is also low throughout the entire country. In the Russian Federation and in Kazakhstan alone, at the moment, more than 30,000 such tractors cannot be used. The preparation of various tractors in the republics of central Asia and Moldavia is also lagging behind.

The situation with regard to the quality of preparation of machinery and implements is not satisfactory everywhere. Many industrial enterprises have not fulfilled their plans for the delivery of spare parts for last year and are delaying their shipment in January. Among them are the Barnual engine plant, the Kirovskiy plant in Leningrad, the Tula combine plant and Yaroslavl (autodizel) association.

The ministry's collegium mapped out measures to accelerate the renovation of equipment and to improve the quality of this work.

PRAVDA REPORTS GEORGIA HIT BY FREAK SNOWFALL

PM200907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 82 p 6

[Correspondent G. Lebanidze report: "After the Cloudbursts, Snow"]

[Text] Georgian SSR -- After fine, warm weather throughout Georgia, a hurricane-force wind that unexpectedly began to blow from the Black Sea brought thunderclouds. Heavy rain began, followed by snow. In some places the snow cover was over a meter deep. The subtropical zone of Georgia now presents an unusual spectacle. The region of "perpetual spring" lies beneath a deep blanket of snow. Trees and palms are mantled in white.

"The bad weather cut power lines, toppled pylons and uprooted trees," Sh. Etsadashvili, Georgian SSR Minister of Agriculture and chief of the republic headquarters for combating the natural disaster [stikhiya], declared.

Similar headquarters have been set up in Abkhazia, Adzharia, South Osetia and a number of other regions of the republic. Fuel and smokepots to increase the temperature, if only by 1-2 degrees, and to save plants from destruction, are being trucked into plantations in the subtropical zone to protect the plants from possible frosts. Difficult conditions have been created in a number of stockraising zones of the republic. Many villages are cut off. Fodder delivery on livestock units is difficult. The fight against the disaster is continuing around the clock. In a number of areas power lines have been restored, roads have been cleared of snowdrifts and helicopters with food, medicines and warm clothing are setting off for the mountain regions. All measures are being taken to eliminate the consequences of the raging elements in the very near future.

USTINOV, YEPISHEV GREET CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

PM151015 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jan 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Initiators True to Their Word"]

[Text] In January 1981 KRASNAYA VZEZDA reported the patriotic initiative of the military construction workers of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District. They had called on all working people at military construction projects and USSR Ministry of Defense enterprises, planning, and billeting and maintenance organizations to raise still higher the banner of all-army socialist competition and to achieve high labor indicators in fulfilling the plans and targets for the first year of the 5-year plan.

The district's military construction worker collectives kept their word: The year's high socialist pledges and plan targets were fulfilled ahead of schedule, by 27 December. Commissioning of fixed capital was 100.2 percent of the plan. Some 201,000 square meters of housing were built -- 9,500 square meters more than set forth in the plan. Having pledged to work in shock fashion and to fulfill the output norms at least 116 percent, the military construction workers exceeded the indicator, raising it to 119.4 percent.

Examples of selfless labor were set by the military construction workers and Soviet Army workers and employees of the collectives led by Col Eng N. Chistyakov, Col Tech Serv V. Podgornyy and Lt Col F. Vitkovskiy.

The initiators of the competition were cordially congratulated on their great labor achievement by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, and Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Their telegram to Army Gen Ye. F. Ivanovskiy, commander of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District, and to Col Gen A.V. Debalyuk, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the district, said: "These successes are the result of intense and creative labor by military construction workers, workers, engineering and technical personnel and officers of construction units and enterprises, of the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and leading experience, and of active organizational and party political work by the command and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

"We are firmly convinced that the district's military construction workers, fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and the November (1981) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks that emerged from the speech at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, will develop still further socialist competition to improve the quality and efficiency of construction and to fittingly greet the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR, will ensure that the 1982 plan and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole are fulfilled ahead of schedule and that organization and discipline further improve, and will make a worthy contribution to improving, the combat preparedness of the district's troops."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON POLITICS MILITARY SERVICE

PM111119 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 11 December carries on pages 2-3 a 2,800-word article under the rubric "Social Aspects of Military Labor" by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Prof Col A. Timorin and Candidate of Philosphical Sciences Maj A. Zyuskevich discussing the "duty and responsibility" of Soviet servicemen to safeguard both the security of the socialist community and world peace in the context of socialism's status as a "world system" rather than a purely national phenomenon and of "the activation of the forces of war and aggression."

The article contains the following characteristic passages: "Life and practical experience show that the greatest educational impact is achieved when all measures connected with combat training and military labor -- training, drill, firing practice, exercises and voyages -- are explained from a political standpoint. In other words, when addressing himself to a particular task every serviceman must have a clear idea of the noble aims in whose name he is carrying out that task."

CIVIL DEFENSE MEETING HELD IN ESTONIA

WA221100 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 1

[ETA report: "The Humane Mission of Civil Defense"]

[Text] A scientific-practical conference "On the Experience of Party-Political Work in the System of Civil Defense in Light of the Requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress" took place in Tallinn on 4 December. K. Lebedev, second secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee opened the conference and gave a speech. "One of the most humane and responsible tasks set before the civil defense system is the defense of the population from weapons of mass destruction and other means of attack," noted the speaker Col General Grekov, deputy chief of USSR Civil Defense. "Therefore the party organs and all public organizations are obliged to ensure active work in constant fulfillment of their obligations in civil defense, as well as to monitor the problems of preparing the population for action during the use of weapons of mass destruction."

The work of party organizations on resolving civil defense tasks was discussed by N. Yuganson, first secretary of the Tallinn Gorkom; E. Filatov, first secretary of the Kohtla-Jarve Gorkom; Kh. Gross, second secretary of the Paydeskiy Raykom; T. Kraam, secretary of a party buro; A. Artamonov, secretary of the party buro of the Estonian Ministry of Communications; V. Meyster, first secretary of the Kharyuskiy Rayon Komsomol committee; A. Oyasalu, secretary of the party committee of the Kekhtna sovkhoz-tekhnikum; and others.

Taking part in the work of the conference were Comrades V. Klauson, A. Ryuytel, O. Merimaa, L. Lentsman and D. Visnapuu; deputy chairmen of the Estonian Council of Ministers ; Kh. Veldi, G. Tynspoyeg, and B. Saul; heads of departments of the Estonian CP Central Committee Comrades L. Ananich, P. Vasikov, A. Zamakhin, V. Ilves, A. Peebo, and R.-P. Merisalu; Lt Gen I. Kibal, deputy commander-in-chief of the Baltic Military District; Maj Gen V. Vare, chief-of-staff of the Estonian Civil Defense; and leading party, soviet, economic, trade-union and Komsomol workers.

An exhibition on the past and present of the civil defense system of the republic was set up to coincide with the conference.